

CONSPÉCTUS

OF THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN

PHARMACOPŒIAS :

WHEREIN THE VIRTUES, USES, AND DOSES OF THE SEVERAL ARTICLES AND PREPARATIONS CONTAINED IN THESE WORKS, ARE CONCISELY STATED, THE PRONUNCIATION OF THEM, AS TO QUANTITY, IS CORRECTLY MARKED; AND A VARIETY OF OTHER PARTICULARS RESPECTING THEM GIVEN, CALCULATED MORE ESPECIALLY FOR THE USE OF JUNIOR PRACTITIONERS.

By ROBERT GRAVES, M.D. F.L.S.

Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, of the Medical Society of London, &c. &c.

THE FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR SAMUEL HIGHLEY, 174, FLEET-STREET.

Price 4s.

1822.

R54315

John Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament Street.

PREFACE.



HAVING frequently experienced, in my early practice, the want of a publication like the present, it is natural to suppose there are many others who must sometimes feel a similar inconvenience or disadvantage. To such medical practitioners, then, this little manual is chiefly offered; and to such, I trust, it will prove not altogether unacceptable. It may serve, at least, often to supply the exigencies of the moment, and may even save, on some occasions, the trouble of referring to larger works.

It will be perceived, that I have followed the example of Dr. Latham, in marking the proper and established measure of several words. This, it is obvious, has not been done without reason, since the pronunciation of some, even of our most common technical terms, is sometimes, either from ignorance or custom, barbarously perverted.

That I stand entitled equally to indulgence, for having also subjoined to a number of words their respective genders and genitive cases, may, indeed, be doubted. To the young physician, however, who happens, as yet, to be familiar with but few of the

several medicinal substances employed, those additions cannot fail of being acceptable; especially when he considers the timely aid which, on certain occasions, they may be found capable of affording.

With regard to the doses of medicines, it is proper to remark, that they are meant for adults, where the contrary is not particularly expressed. Hence for children a reduction of the quantity specified will be necessary, proportioned to their different ages; to which, perhaps, some practitioners may find themselves inadequate, without some general rule or principle to direct their calculation. For the use of such, a suitable table has been drawn up, and prefixed to this work, as will be hereafter seen. But this, it is to be understood, is intended only to supply the deficiency now mentioned; the circumstances attending diseases being often such as to render deviations requisite, for which no sufficient rules can conveniently be given, and which therefore must be left to the skill, judgment, and observation of the prescriber.

Dorchester,
March 25, 1796.

PREFACE

TO THE

FOURTH EDITION.



THE very favourable reception which the three former editions of this work have obtained, furnishes a well grounded hope and expectation that the present also will not be unacceptable ; since it is arranged and executed on the same plan, and since an equal degree of care has been taken to render it both correct and useful. Besides making various alterations, which the London College have imposed by the publication of their New Pharmacopœia, such other articles and compositions contained in that of the Dublin College have been introduced, as are not to be found either in the Edinburgh or London ; and several additional formulæ are interspersed, which later experience has suggested, and now brought into use.

Although the new chemical nomenclature has at length been introduced into pharmacy by the British Colleges, yet some difference among them is observable, not only in several of the names which they have given, but likewise with respect to the gender of the generic terms ending in *as*, as *sulphas*, *urias*, *nitras*, &c. By the Edinburgh College, agreeably to the practice of the French chemists, these nouns are made of the masculine gender, whilst the London consider them of the feminine, and the Dublin of

the neuter. In this unsettled and divided state of authority, it were impossible for me to place them otherwise than in the doubtful gender. If, however, the rule of genders may be taken for a guide, that nouns in *as* of the third declension are of the feminine gender, it would seem that the London College have done right in departing from the example of their neighbouring brethren.

With regard to the smaller measures to be used in Pharmacy, an important change has been made by the London College, of which it is necessary for me to make some mention here. The practice of administering active fluids by drops has been long known to be inaccurate, and the great uncertainty with which it is accompanied, from a variety of circumstances, in adjusting the precise quantity intended, renders the adoption requisite of some other mode less liable to objection. The College, therefore, impressed with the necessity of making a further division of quantities of liquids than before, in order to obviate this great source of error, have divided the fluid drachm into sixty parts, which they have denominated *minims*, and signified by the character m . These they direct to be employed in every instance, to the entire disuse of drops; and recommend, by adoption, glass measures or tubes accurately graduated, to be had recourse to for this purpose. In the employment of these tubes, however, which are generally known by the names of drop and grain measures, it ought at all times to be recollected that they are measures of bulk; not of drops or of grains; which, indeed, the annexed Table of Mr. Shuttlesworth, of Liverpool, drawn from actual experiments, serves clearly and abundantly to evince.

August 15, 1810.

PREFACE

TO THE

FIFTH EDITION.



IN a work of this kind, correctness must be considered as particularly necessary and important. Of this recommendation the Author trusts, that the present Edition will be found to be possessed, in a degree fully equal to that of any of the former, so as to merit the continued and undiminished approbation of the profession. If the omission of several tables of names should be objected to by some,—by the many he conceives, that that omission will be received not altogether without commendation, as bringing the work within a narrower compass, without materially impairing its usefulness, or in the least infringing on its original design. In subjoining the two tables of weights, *Avoirdupois* and *Troy*, his object is that of preventing an error too often committed by the compounder of medicines, in the indiscriminate and promiscuous use of them, or by the inattentive substitution of the

former, on occasions when the latter alone ought to be employed. As, however, in no instance of compounding are the Avoirdupois weights to be used, he fears that nothing short of their removal from the reach of the young compounder, will secure always correct and just proportion of the several articles ordered, in cases where the quantity even of one of them amounts to two drachms, and more, in weight.

March 1822.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE LONDON COLLEGE.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Libra, lb.	Uncia, ʒ.	Drachma, ʒ.	Scrupulus, ʒ.	Granum, gr.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5,760
	= 1	= 8	= 24	= 480
		= 1	= 3	= 60
			= 1	= 20

Wine Measure.

Congius.	Octarius, O.	Uncia, f ʒ.	Drachma, f ʒ.	Minimum, m.
1	= 8	= 128	= 1,024	= 61,440
	= 1	= 16	= 128	= 7,680
		= 1	= 8	= 480
			= 1	= 60

In regard to temperature, by a boiling heat (*calor fervens*), is meant a temperature of 212° of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and by a gentle heat (*calor levis*), a temperature between 90° and 100°.

A water-bath is formed, when any thing is heated by immersing in boiling water, or exposing to the vapour thereof, the vessel containing it.

A sand-bath consists of sand gradually heated wherein any substance contained in its proper vessel is placed.

When specific gravity is mentioned, the substance denoted is supposed to be of the temperature of 55°.

A TABLE, showing the Weight and Number of Drops in a measured Drachm of the following Fluids under circumstances as nearly similar as possible :

		<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Drop</i>
A Drachm measure of			
Distilled water	- weighed 60,		gave 60
Dr. Fowler's solution of } arsenic - }	_____ 60 $\frac{3}{4}$,	—	60
White wine	- _____ 58 $\frac{3}{4}$,	—	94
Ipecacuanha wine	- _____ 59 $\frac{3}{4}$,	—	84
Antimonial wine	- _____ 59 $\frac{3}{4}$,	—	84
Rectified spirit	- _____ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$,	—	151
Proof-spirit	- _____ 55 $\frac{1}{4}$,	—	140
Tincture of opium	- _____ 59 $\frac{1}{2}$,	—	134
Tincture of foxglove	- _____ 58,	—	144

TABLES

SHewing THE RELATION AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN

VOIRDUPOIS AND TROY WEIGHT,

AS EXISTING IN SEVERAL OF THEIR DIVISIONS MOST
COMMONLY EMPLOYED.



<i>Avoird.</i>	<i>Apothecaries, or Troy.</i>							
	lb.	oz.	dr.	scs.	grs.		grs.	grammes.
1 lb	=	1	2	4	2	0	=	7,000 = 453,250
1 lb	=	0	7	2	1	0	=	3,500 = 226,625
1 lb	=	0	3	5	0	10	=	1,750 = 113,312
1 oz.	=	0	1	6	1	15	=	875 = 56,656
1 oz.	=	0	0	7	0	17½	=	437½ = 28,328
1 oz.	=	0	0	3	1	18¾	=	218¾ = 14,164
1 oz.	=	0	0	1	2	9¾	=	109¾ = 7,082



<i>Apoth. or Troy.</i>	<i>Avoirdupois.</i>					
	lb.	oz.	grs.			grains.
1 lb	=	0	13	72½	=	5,760
1 oz.	=	0	1	42½	=	480
½ oz.	=	0	½	21¼	=	240

The following TABLE is designed to shew the Doses of Medicines proper for Persons of different Ages; thus, supposing one Drachm of any Medicine a sufficient Dose for an Adult, that is, for one of twenty-one Years of Age, then other Ages will require as follows:

Ages.		Common Dose 3 j.					Proportionate Doses.		
Weeks	7	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{15}$	-	-	gr. iv.
Months	7	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{12}$	-	-	gr. v.
	14	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	-	-	gr. vijss.
	28	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{5}$	-	-	gr. xij.
Years	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	gr. xv.
	5	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	-	-	3 j.
	7	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3 ss.
	14	-	-	-	-	$\frac{2}{3}$	-	-	3 ij.
	21	Common dose					-	-	3 j.
	63	-	-	-	-	$\frac{11}{12}$	-	-	gr. lv.
	77	-	-	-	-	$\frac{5}{6}$	-	-	3 ijss.
	100	-	-	-	-	$\frac{4}{6}$	-	-	3 ij.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. Those articles and preparations to which the Italic capital *L.* is subjoined, are inserted in the London Pharmacopœia, but not in the Dublin or Edinburgh; those to which *E.* is subjoined, are to be found in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, but not in the London or Dublin; and those to which *D.* is subjoined, are inserted in the Dublin Pharmacopœia only. The articles and preparations to which *L.E.* *L.D.* are annexed, have the nomenclature and composition of the London College, and those to which *E.D.* are annexed, have those of the Edinburgh, though alike contained in the two Pharmacopœias to which they refer; and such as have no distinguishing mark, are taken from the Pharmacopœia of the London College, and may be considered as common to all.

2. The small Roman letters enclosed within a parenthesis, denote the gender and genitive case of the word immediately preceding.

3. The Roman small capital *p.* annexed to some of the fluid ingredients in the officinal compositions, signifies that the quantities of such fluid articles are ordered to be adjusted by weight, after the same manner as solids, and not by measure, as is the case with fluids in other instances.

CONSPECTUS, &c.



ABIËTIS RESINA. Resin of the spruce fir, frankincense. Stimulant, corroborant, gr. x add ʒ ss. Externally in plasters, stimulant, discutient. See *Pix arida*, & *Empl. picis comp.*

ABROTĂNI FOLĬA. The leaves of southernwood. *D.* Tonic, slightly aromatic, ʒj ad ʒj. In infusion ʒ ss to water ʒ ss, daily. In clysters vermifuge.

ABSINTHĬUM, (i, n.) Common wormwood. Tonic, stomachic, ʒj ad ʒij. In infusion ʒj to water ʒj. In clysters vermifuge. In fomentations discutient, antiseptic.

ABSINTHĬI MARITĬMI CACUMĬNA. The tops of sea-wormwood. *D.* Tonic, stomachic, ʒj ad ʒj. See *Extr.* Externally in fomentations discutient. In strength, this is much inferior to common wormwood.

ACACĬÆ GUMMI. Gum Arabic. Demulcent, ʒj ad ʒij, or more; in decoctions ad libitum. See *Mucil.* & *Trochisci gummosi.*

ACĒTAS (ātis, m. f. & n.) FERRI. *D.* (*Ferri carbonatis* ʒ ss, *acidi acetosi fort.* ʒ iij. Digest for three days, and strain.) Astringent ʒx ad ʒxx, or more.

ACĒTAS HYDRARGŸRI. (*Hydrargyrum acetātus.*) *E. D.* Alterative, antivenereal, gr. j ad gr. vj, or more, semel aut bis die. 'This, which forms the basis of Keyser's pill, says Mr. B. Bell, is milder in its

operation, and less disposed to effect the stomach and bowels, than any other preparation of mercury internally employed; but, at the same time, he considers it as less certain in curing venereal disorders.

ACETOSÆ FOLIÆ. Meadow-sorrel leaves. *L. E.* Cooling, restringent, juice \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} ij.

ACETOSELLA, (α , f.) Wood-sorrel. *L.* Cooling, restringent, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} iss. The super-oxalate of potash is extracted largely from this plant, and sold under the name of *Essential Salt of Lemons*.

ACĒTUM, (i, n.) Vinegar. Cooling, antiseptic, diaphoretic; in bilious fevers, singultus, &c. \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ss. See *Syr.* In clysters cooling, laxative; in melæna, fevers, &c. \mathfrak{z} iv ad \mathfrak{z} vj, mixed with an equal or double proportion of water. Vinegar \mathfrak{z} j, proof-spirit \mathfrak{z} ss, rose-water \mathfrak{t} ss, form a useful collyrium for weak watery eyes, and for removing the pain and pricking sensation arising in the balls of the eyes from a too close and constant use of them. For chilblains, and for certain diseases of the knee and other joints, vinegar, proof-spirit, each \mathfrak{t} ss, alum \mathfrak{z} ij, form a good application.

ACĒTUM COLCHICI. *L.* (*Colchici rad. rec. concisæ* \mathfrak{z} j, *acidi acetici* \mathfrak{t} j, *spiritus ten.* \mathfrak{z} j. Macerate the meadow-saffron in the vinegar, in a covered glass vessel, for twenty-four hours; then express the liquor, and set it by, that the feculencies may subside; and to the clear liquor add the spirit.) Acrid, diuretic, in ascites, &c. \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} iss, bis die; in gout and rheumatism, with gr. x of magnesia, \mathfrak{z} ss, or more. By adding \mathfrak{t} ij of clarified honey to the above liquor without the spirit, and boiling the mixture to the consistence of a syrup, the *Orymel colchici* of the Dublin pharmacopœia is formed.

ACĒTUM SCILLÆ. (*Scillæ rad. recens exsiccata* \mathfrak{t} j, *aceti* \mathfrak{t} vj, *spiritus ten.* \mathfrak{t} ss. Macerate the squill in

the acid, with a gentle heat, in a close glass vessel, for twenty-four hours; then press out the liquor, and set it by, that the feculencies may subside; and to the clear liquor, add the spirit.) Attenuant, expectorant, diuretic, 3 ss ad 3 j, or more.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. Distilled vinegar. Virtues and dose as common vinegar.

ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM. E. (Rorismarini cacum. sic. folior. salviæ sic. sing. 3 j, lavandulæ flor. sic. 3 ss, caryophyllorum cont. 3 ss, acidi acetici, p. ʒij. Macerate seven days, and filter the expressed liquor through paper.) Antiseptic. This is an elegant improvement of what has been long known under the name of *Thieves Vinegar*.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM. E. D. (Acidi acetici fortior. p. 3 vj, camphoræ 3 ss. Reduce the camphor to powder by triturating it with a little rectified spirit; then add to it the acid, and dissolve.) Like Henry's *Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar*, its vapour, snuffed up the nostrils, is powerfully stimulant and analeptic. It is of excellent use in fevers, to free the patient's room of any disagreeable smell, by frequently exposing therein linen rag, sprinkled with a few drops of it, particularly about the bed.

ACIDUM ACETICUM FORTE. E. D. Antiseptic, &c. ʒj ad 3 j. This is radical vinegar, as it is called, and is frequently used for smelling to, in faintings.

ACIDUM BENZOÏCUM. (Olim, Flores benzöës.) Stimulant, expectorant, deobstruent; in dyspnœas, &c. gr. x ad 3 ss. See *Tinct. benzoës comp.* Also errhine.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. Concrete lemon-juice. Cooling, antiseptic, restringent, gr. x ad 3 ss. Sixteen grains will saturate a scruple of subcarbonate of potash; and, dissolved in water, in the proportion of 3 j to ʒij, it is about equal in strength to common lemon-juice.

ACĪDUM MURIATICUM. Tonic, antiseptic, diuretic; in urinary calculi consisting of the triple phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, and phosphate of lime. known by the whitish sediment and the thin shining crystalline pellicle swimming on the urine, in typhus, &c. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ ad \mathfrak{z} ss, properly diluted. Also to acidulate gargles, \mathfrak{z} j or more in $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, and by way of injection, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to water \mathfrak{z} iv, in cases of gonorrhœa, where the scalding of the urine proves troublesome. Muriate of soda \mathfrak{z} ss, water \mathfrak{z} iv, muriatic acid \mathfrak{z} ij:—of this a tea-spoonful or two, taken in a glass of water, Dr. Cullen says, he has found useful in improving appetite, and frequently in stopping vomiting. To prevent the generation of worms, after a copious evacuation of the bowels, Dr. Paris says, he has found it the best remedy, joined with a strong infusion of quassia.

ACĪDUM NITRICUM. (*Olim, Acĭdum nitrosum.*) Tonic, diuretic, antiseptic, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ ad $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$, or more. largely diluted. Antisiphylitic, \mathfrak{z} ss or more, per diem, diluted with water, in the proportion of \mathfrak{z} j to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$, and covered with sugar, to be sucked through a glass tube or quill. Nitric acid, muriatic acid, each \mathfrak{z} iv, water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.—This in the quantity of from \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} j, or more, added to a gallon of warm water, forms the nitro-muriatic or chlorine bath of Dr. Scott. See *Ung.*

ACĪDUM NITRICUM DILŪTUM. (*Acidi nitrici \mathfrak{z} j, aquæ dist. \mathfrak{z} ix. Mix.*) Virtues as the preceding, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ ad $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{l}$. Water acidulated with this acid, it is said, forms one of the best antiphlogistic and antiseptic drinks in febrile diseases; and in low typhus the use of it has been often attended with unequivocal advantage. Externally, a lotion consisting of diluted nitric acid \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} v, distilled water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$, is used against spongy granulations, and old fœtid ulcers attended

with a thin ichorous discharge, and for promoting the exfoliation of diseased bones. This preparation has only about a third of the strength of the diluted nitrous acid of the Edinburgh and Dublin colleges.

ACĪDUM SUCCINĪCUM. (*Olim, Sal succini.*) *E. D.* Diuretic, antispasmodic; in hysteric and hypochondriacal affections, gr. v ad ℥j.

ACĪDUM SULPHURĪCUM. (*Olim, Acidum vitriolicum.*) Externally stimulant, rubefacient; against local rheumatic pains, sprains, &c. Hog's lard ℥j, sulphuric acid 3j:—to which may be sometimes added 3j of rectified oil of turpentine.

ACĪDUM SULPHURĪCUM AROMATĪCUM. *E.* (*Spiritus rect. p. ℥ij, acidi sulphurici, p. 3vj, cinnamomi cort. contusi 3 iss, zingiberis rad. contusæ 3j* Drop the acid gradually into the spirit, and digest the mixture with a very gentle heat, in a close vessel, for three days, then add the cinnamon and ginger; digest again, in a close vessel, for six days, and filter through paper, placed in a glass funnel.) Stimulant, stomachic; in weaknesses and relaxations of the stomach, which proceed from irregularities, and which are accompanied with slow febrile symptoms, &c. ℥xv ad 3 ss, ter quaterve die.

ACĪDUM SULPHURĪCUM DILŪTUM. (*Acidi sulphurici 3 iss, aquæ dist. 3 xivss.* Add the acid gradually to the water, and mix.) Cooling, astringent, stomachic, ℥x ad ℥xxx. In chronic eruptions, 3 ss ad 3 ij, or more, largely diluted with barley decoction, thick gruel, or the like. Also in colliquative sweats it has been given to a great extent. In gargles astringent, antiseptic; in cynanche, and to check salivation, 3j, or more in ℥ss. The proportion of acid in this preparation is greater than that directed by the Dublin College, and less than that directed by the Edinburgh.

ACONITI FOLIA. Blue wolf's-bane leaves. Anodyne, sudorific, acrid, deobstruent; in chronic rheumatism, serofulous swellings, venereal nodes, amaurosis, &c. in powder gr. j ad gr. v, or more, bis terve die; or tincture made of dried leaves one part to six of proof-spirit, dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ gradually increased to 3 ss, or more. See *Extr.*

ADEPS (īpis, m. & f.) **PRÆPARĀTA.** Prepared hog's lard. Used in cerates and unguents.

ÆRŪGO, (gīnis, f.) Verdigrise. Alterative, tonic, gr. 1-8th ad gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Externally detergent, escharotic. See *Lin.* & *Ung. sub-acet. cupri.*

ÆSCŪLI HIPPOCASTĀNI CORTEX. The bark of horse-chesnut. *D.* Tonic, astringent; in intermittent and remittent low fevers, 3 ss ad 3 j.

ÆTHER (ēris, m.) **RECTIFICĀTUS.** (*Olim, Æther vitriolicus.*) Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ ad 3 ij. Externally stimulant, rubefacient, when prevented from evaporating, by covering the part closely with the hand; thus it is used against pains of the head, teeth, &c. with or without camphor, which commonly makes it more effectual.

ÆTHER SULPHURĪCUS. See *Spir.*

AGRIMONĪÆ HERBA. Agrimony. *D.* Astringent, deobstruent; in hepatic obstructions, hæmaturia, &c. in powder $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{j}$ ad $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, or more; in infusion 3 ij of the fresh herb, or 3 j of the dried, ter quaterve die.

ALCŌHOL, (lis, n.) *L. D.* Stimulant, &c. 3 j ad 3 ij, or more. The specific gravity of alcohol is to that of distilled water, as 815 to 1,000.

ALLĪI RADIX. Garlic root Stimulant, expectorant, diuretic; in cold leucophlegmatic habits, 3 j ad 3 ij, or cloves ij ad vj, dipped in oil, bis terve die. See *Syr.* Externally applied, it inflames and often exulcerates the part.

ALŌĒS SPICĀTÆ EXTRACTUM. (*Olim, Aloë soco-*

torina.) Cathartic, gr. x ad \mathfrak{z} j. Aperient, emmenagogue, stomachic, gr. ij ad gr. iij, or more, bis die. See *Decoct. Extr. Pil. Pulv. Tinct. & Vin.* In clysters cathartic; against the ascarides, &c. \mathfrak{z} j, or more, boiled in milk.

ALÖES VULGĀRIS EXTRACTUM. (*Olim, Aloë Barbadensis*.) Seldom employed; yet Dr. Cullen doubts whether in quality, it is any way inferior to the socotorinc. It contains, indeed, more resin than the socotorinc, and less gum; in which last, it is said, the purgative virtue of aloes resides.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIĀ ET RADIX. Marshmallow leaves and root. *L. E.* Obtunding, emollient. See *Decoct. & Syr.*

ALŪMEN, (ĭnis, n.) Alum. Tonic, astringent; in hæmorrhages, gr. x ad \mathfrak{z} j. See *Pulv. sulphatis aluminæ comp.* In gargle alum \mathfrak{z} j, water \mathfrak{z} iv, rose-honey \mathfrak{z} iij. To make alum-whey, put \mathfrak{z} ij of alum into boiling milk \mathfrak{t} bj. Externally, see *Liq.* To form alum-curd, with a lump of alum beat the white of two eggs, until it is coagulated. Alum gr. x— \mathfrak{z} j, rose-water \mathfrak{z} iv, form a good astringent collyrium. A stronger solution of alum, as \mathfrak{z} j to water \mathfrak{z} iv, is sometimes employed as a discutient, and also with a view of checking the progress of external inflammation.

ALŪMEN EXSICCĀTUM. (Melt alum over the fire in an earthen vessel, and then increase the heat until it ceases to boil.) In chronic colicky disorders, aperient, anodyne, gr. xv ad \mathfrak{z} j, quartis vel sextis horis. Externally to destroy fungous flesh. Joined with an equal quantity of nitric oxyd of mercury, it forms the *pulvis angelicus* of the late Mr. Sharp; which, he says, possesses powers, as an escharotic, superior to either of those substances separately.

AMMONIĀCUM, (i, n.) Stimulant, deobstruent, expectorant, antispasmodic, gr. x ad \mathfrak{z} ss. See *Mist.*

Gum-ammoniac 3 ss, tincture of opium ℥xij, taken at bed-time occasionally, form, says Dr. Mudge, a successful remedy for those long-continued, dry, husky coughs, where the lungs are not materially affected. Externally discutient, resolvent. See *Empl.*

AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Ammonia præp.*) Antacid, attenuant, stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, gr. v ad gr. xv, or more, sheathed in some oleaginous fluid. According to Dr. Paris, sixteen grains require ℥j of citric acid, or somewhat more than 3 v of lemon juice, that is gr. iij to 3 j, for saturation.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Sal ammoniacus.*) Aperient, diaphoretic, gr. x ad 3 ss. Externally in fomentations discutient, resolvent, 3 j in some appropriate liquor ℥ij. As a discutient lotion, muriate of ammonia 3 j, vinegar ℥ss, rectified spirit 3 iv, have been advantageously employed. According to Mr. Walker, a reduction of heat from 50° to 10° is effected, by dissolving muriate of ammonia and nitrate of potash, each five parts in sixteen parts of water.

AMYGDĀLE AMĀRÆ. Bitter Almonds. *L.* Sedative, diuretic. See *Ol.*

AMYGDĀLÆ DULCES. Sweet Almonds. Demulcent. See *Conf. Mist. & Ol.*

AMŸLUM, (i, n.) Starch. Demulcent, 3 ss ad 3 j. See *Mucil.*

AMYRĪDIS GILEADENSIS RESĪNA. The resin of balm of Gilead. *E.* Stimulant, detergent, ℥j ad 3 j, bis terve die.

ANCHŪSÆ TINCTORIÆ RADIX. Alkanet, or dyer's bugloss root. *E. D.* Astringent. Used chiefly in colouring oils, unguents, and plasters.

ANĒTHI SEMĪNA. Dill seeds. *L.* Stimulant, carminative; in hiccough, &c. ℥j ad 3 j, in infusion 3 j ad 3 ij. See *Aq.*

ANGELICÆ ARCHANGELICÆ RADIX. *E.* Stimulant, stomachic, ʒ ss add ʒ iss. Root sialagogue.

ANĪSI SEMĪNA. Aniseed. Stimulant, carminative, gr. xv ad ʒ ss or more. See *Ol.* & *Spir.*

ANTHEMĪDIS FLORES. Chamomile flowers. Tonic astringent, stomachic, ʒj ad ʒj. See *Extr.* & *Infus.* Externally in fomentations discutient, antiseptic. See *Decoct. chamæmeli comp.*

ANTIMONĪI OXŸDUM, (i. n.) (*Olim, Antim. vitrifactum, Crocus antim.*) Alterative, diaphoretic, gr. j ad gr. v, or more.

ANTIMONĪI SULPHURĒTUM, (i. n.) (*Olim, Antim. præp.*) Alterative, diaphoretic, gr. xv ad ʒij, bis terve die.

ANTIMONĪI SULPHURĒTUM PRÆCIPITĀTUM. (*Olim. Sulphur antim. præcip.*) Alterative, diaphoretic, gr. j ad gr. iv, bis terve die. See *Pil. hydrarg. submuriat.* Both in its composition and in its action on the body, the precipitated sulphur of antimony is nearly allied to *Kermes mineralis*. Indeed it would seem, from the observations of Proust, that they differ only in the former having a larger proportion of sulphur combined with it.

ANTIMONĪUM TARTARIZĀTUM. Emetic, gr. j ad gr. iv. Alterative, diaphoretic, gr. 1-6th ad gr. ½, or more. Given in nauseating doses, it serves also as a useful expectorant in pneumonic inflammations. See *Liq.* Externally stimulant, rubefacient:—tartarized antimony ʒij, boiling water ʒ ij, tincture of blistering fly ʒj:—tartarized antimony ʒiij, ointment of spermaceti ʒj.

APĪI PETROSILĪNI RADIX. Parsley-root. *E.* Aperient, diuretic. In decoction ʒ ij sliced, boiled in water ℥j to ℥ss: dose a cupful.

AQUA ALKALĪNA OXYMURIATĪCA. *D.* (*Muriatis sodæ siccati ℥ij, manganesii in pulverem triti ℥j,*

aquæ, acidî sulphurici, sing. ꝑ. ℥ij. Mix the muriate of soda and maganese together, put them into a matrass, and pour the water upon them; then, by means of an apparatus contrived for the purpose, add to these slowly, and at different times, the sulphuric acid; and transmit the air evolved through a liquor composed of ℥iv of subcarbonate of potash, and ℥xxix of water. Toward the end of the process, apply a gentle heat to the matrass.) According to the doctrine of the chemical physiologists, this is a powerful oxygenizing remedy, given in the dose of ℥j to ℥ij, or more, *ter die*.

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA. D. (*Guaiaciligni rasi ℥ss, glycyrrhizæ rad. incisæ et contusæ ℥j, sassafras rad. ℥ss, coriandri sem. cont. ℥ij, liquoris calcis ℥vj.* Macerate for two days, and strain.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, astringent; in cutaneous defœdations, &c. ℥ij ad ℥iv, *ter quaterve die*.

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ. AQUA ANĒTHI, L.—CARŪI, L.—CINNAMŌMI,—CITRI AURANTĪI, E.D.—CITRI MEDICÆ, E.—FŒNICŪLI, L.D.—LAURI CAS-SIÆ, E.—MENTHÆ PIPERĪTÆ,—MENTHÆ VIRĪDIS, L.D.—PIMENTÆ,—PULEGĪI. Of these severally ℥j ad ℥ij, or more.

AQUA OXYMURIATICA. D. (This is made by transmitting the gas that is superfluous and redundant, in preparing the oxymuriatic alkaline water, through ℥j of distilled water, by means of a proper apparatus.) Stimulant, stomachic, corroborant, antiseptic; in cynanche maligna, &c. ℥j ad ℥ij, or more, *per diem*, sufficiently diluted with distilled water.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ. D. (*Picis liquidæ ℥ij, aquæ congium.* Mix and stir them with a wooden spatula, for fifteen minutes, and, when the tar has subsided, strain the liquor, which is to be preserved in close jars.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, ℥iv ad ℥vj, *ter quaterve die*.

AQUA ROSÆ. It is sometimes used, conjoined with other medicines, to render them less nauseous; and, with this view, it enters into the composition of *Mistura ferri composita*, and *Mistura moschi*. Also externally in lotions, eye-washes, &c. as a perfume.

AQUA SUPER-CARBONATIS POTASSÆ. *E.D.* (*Aquæ ℥x, potassæ sub-carbonatis ℥j.* Dissolve, and supersaturate the solution with carbonic acid, arising from chalk, or white marble in powder ℥ iij, sulphuric acid in weight ℥ iij, water ℥ iij, gradually and cautiously mixed.) Antacid, diuretic; in calculous complaints of the lithic kind, &c. ℥ vj ad ℥ ss, bis terve die.

AQUA SUPER-CARBONATIS SODÆ. *E.* (*Aquæ ℥x, sodæ subcarbonatis ℥ ij.* Dissolve, and supersaturate with carbonic acid, as in the preceding preparation. Antacid, lithontriptic, ℥ iv ad ℥ ss, bis terve die. In this form, soda is more agreeable to the palate, and may be taken in larger quantities, without affecting the stomach.

ARCTII LAPPÆ RADIX. Burdock root, *E.D.* Aperient, diuretic, diaphoretic; against chronic aphthæ, gouty, rheumatic, and other disorders, in decoction ℥ ij, boiled in water ℥ ss to ℥ j, daily.

ARGENTI NITRAS, (*ātis, m. f. & n.*) (*Olim, Cauticum lunāre.*) Laxative; in epilepsy, in noli inc tangere, &c. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gradually increased to gr. j, or more, dissolved in distilled water, or made into a pill with crumbs of bread, or the like, ter die. In some instances, gr. iij for a dose have been taken, without any other operative effect than that of slight nausea. Also externally, to venereal and other ulcers, diluted in the proportion of ℥ ss ad ℥ j to water ℥ j; and to fistulas, by way of injection, gr. ij, or iij, to water ℥ j.

ARI RADIX. Wake-robin root. *D.* Acrid, stimulant, attenuant, diuretic; in palsy, chronic rheu-

matism, &c. gr. x. ad $\mathfrak{D}j$, or more, ter quaterve die, made into an emulsion with an equal weight of gum acacia, and half the quantity of spermaceti. Associated with alkalines, or absorbents, it has been found also of singular service in some obstinate cases of cephalæa.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. Horse-radish root. Stimulant, attenuant, diuretic, \mathfrak{Z} ss ad $\mathfrak{Z}j$, or more. See *Infus.* & *Spir.* Also sialogogue. Hoarseness, says Dr. Cullen, has been often speedily removed, when depending on the interrupted secretion of the mucus of the fauces, by syrup of horse-radish, a tea-spoonful or two being swallowed leisurely and often:—Fresh root scraped $\mathfrak{Z}j$, boiling water \mathfrak{Z} iv; macerate with a moderate heat, in a close vessel, for two hours; then add to the strained liquor double its weight of fine sugar. According to Dr. Withering, an infusion of horse-radish in milk, makes one of the safest and best cosmetics.

ARNICÆ MONTANÆ FLORES. The flowers of Leopard's bane. *E. D.* Acriid, stimulant, diaphoretic; in paralytic and other disorders. Flowers \mathfrak{Z} ij, boiling water \mathfrak{t} ss, infuse two hours, and strain through fine lincn:—dose \mathfrak{t} ss, ter quaterve die. As this medicine is apt sometimes violently to affect the stomach, it is prudent to begin with small doses.

ARSENICI OXYDUM SUBLIMATUM. Sublimed oxyd of arsenic. Tonic; in intermittents, periodic headaches, chronic rheumatism, leprous affections, &c. See *Liq.* In cases of deleterious or poisonous effects from it, recourse should be had to a free use of mucilages and milk, particularly the former, to sheath the stomach, and to a solution of sulphuret of potash, as a corrective. Externally escharotic; against cancerous sores, arsenic gr. iv, water \mathfrak{t} ij; or arsenic in fine powder, \mathfrak{Z} ss— $\mathfrak{D}ij$, cerate of spermaceti and hog's lard, each \mathfrak{Z} ss.

ARTEMISIÆ SANTONICÆ CACUMĪNA. *E.D.* Worm-seed tops. Subaerid, tonic, stomachic, vermifuge; dose to children, gr. x ad 3 ss, bis die. Worm-seed, tansy flowers, each 3j, sulphate of iron ʒj, form an approved composition for worms:—dose gr. x ad 3 ss, bis terve die.

ASĀRI FOLĪA. Asarabacca leaves. Errhine; in cephalæa, &c. gr. ij. ad gr. v, every night at bed-time. See *Pulv. asari. comp.*

ASSAFŒTIDÆ GUMMI-RESĪNA. Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, gr. x ad 3 ss. See *Mist. & Tinct.* In elyster stimulant, laxative, antispasmodic. See *Enema fœtidum.* Externally, see *Empl.*

AURANTĪI BACCÆ. Seville oranges. Cooling.

AURANTĪI CORTEX. Orange rind. Carminative, stomachic, 3 ss ad ʒij. See *Conf. Syr. & Tinct.*

AVĒNÆ SEMĪNA. Oats. Dry oatmeal externally is useful to parts affected with erysipelatous inflammation. Formed into a poultice with vinegar, to which a small quantity of linseed powder is added, and applied cold, it is also employed against sprains and bruises, and to stop the progress of serofulous enlargements of the bones.

BALSĀMUM PERUVIĀNUM. Stimulant, attenuant; in nervous complaints, palsies, gleets, asthmas, &c. gr. v ad 3 ss, bis terve die. See *Tinct.* Also externally to languid, painful ulcers. United with a triple proportion of ox-gall, Dr. Hugh Smith used to recommend it to be occasionally dropped into the ear, where a constant discharge of fœtid matter indicated a diseased state of the secretions. It is considerably warmer than copaiba.

BALSĀMUM TOLUTĀNUM. Stimulant, corroborant, expectorant; in coughs, gleets, seminal weaknesses, &c. gr. xv ad ʒij, bis terve die. See *Syr. & Tinct. toluifcri balsami.*

BARŸTÆ CARBŌNAS (*Olin, Barytes, Terra ponderosa.*) Heavy Spar. *E.* See *Murius barytæ*.

BARŸTÆ SULPHAS. (*Terra ponderosa vitriolata, Barytes.*) *E.* This the Edinburgh college have introduced in their *Materia Medica*, for the purpose of forming the muriate of baryta, when the carbonate is not to be obtained.

BECCABUNGÆ HERBA. Brooklime. *D.* Antiseptic, aperient, juice \mathfrak{z} ij ad \mathfrak{z} iv, daily.

BELLADONNÆ FOLĪA. Deadly nightshade leaves. Narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, resolvent; in cancers, scirrhus, mania, epilepsy, &c. in infusion gr. ss ad gr. v, or more, bis die. See *Extr.* From the uncertain operation of this medicine, it is prudent to begin with small doses, and to increase them gradually, according to their effects. Also externally against cancer, scirrhus, &c.

BENZŌĪNUM, (i. n.) Benzoin. See *Acid. & Tinct.*

BISTORTÆ RADIX. Great bistort or snakeweed root. Strongly astringent, gr. xv ad \mathfrak{z} j. As a cheap substitute for bark, in the cure of intermittents, bistort, joined with sweet-scented flag root, has been successfully used.

BOLĒTUS (i. m.) **IGNIĀRĪUS.** Agaric of the oak. *E.* Externally to stop hæmorrhages. Before being applied, the internal soft part is to be beaten till it can be easily torn with the fingers.

CAJUPŪTI OLĒUM. Acrid, stimulant, antispasmodic, sudorific; in cardialgia sputatoria, in tympanitic and various nervous affections \mathfrak{m} ij ad \mathfrak{m} x, in wine, or on sugar, ter quaterve die. Also externally against palsy, pain and weakness from sprains, bruises, rheumatism, tooth-ache, &c.

CALĀMI RADIX. Sweet-scented flag root. Stimulant, aromatic, stomachic, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} j, or more. Mixed with some absorbent, and reduced to a fine powder, it serves as a useful and pleasant dentifrice.

CALAMĪNA (æ, f.) **PRĒPARĀTA.** *Olim, Lapis calamināris.*) Astringent; in collyriums, &c. See *Cerat.* Prepared calamine, myrrh finely powdered, each equal parts, are sometimes used to promote the cicatrization of ulcers, sprinkled with a piece of cotton twice a day.

CALCIS MURIAS. See *Liquor.*

CALUMBĒ RADIX. Colombo root. Tonic, stomachic; in bilious vomitings and diarrhœas, &c. gr. x ad ፻j , or more. See *Infus. & Tinct.*

CALX, (cis, f.) Lime. See *Liq.*

CAMBOGĪA, (æ, f.) (*Olim, Gambogia.*) Cathartic, hydragogue; in dropsy, &c. gr. iiij or v , finely powdered, every three hours, till it operates. Emetic, cathartic; in tænia, &c. gr. x ad xv, joined with an equal quantity of subearbonate of potash. See *Pil.*

CAMPHŌRA, (æ, f.) Camphor. Antiseptic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic; in low malignant fevers, &c. gr. iiij . ad ፻j . In mania, gr. v ad ፺ss , bis terve die: in a case of this sort, after having been gradually augmented to ፺j , thrice a day, success shortly attended its exhibition. In order to diffuse camphor properly in water, it should first be dissolved in a little rectified spirit, or expressed oil, and then well triturated with mucilage of acacia. See *Emuls. Mist. & Tinct.* Externally anodyne. See *Lin. & Lin. camp. comp.*

CANELLE CORTEX. (*Olim, Canella alba.*) Stimulant, aromatic, stomachic, gr. x ad ፺ss .

CAPSĪCI BACCÆ. Cayenne pepper. Stimulant, aromatic; in atonic gout, palsy, &c. gr. v. ad gr. x, or more, under the form of pills, bis, ter, quaterve die. See *Tinct.*

CARBO (ōnis, m.) **LIGNI.** Fresh burnt charcoal. Antiseptic: in the latter stage of dysentery, diarrhœa, &c. ፺ss ad ፻ij , or more, ter quaterve die. In poultyce ፺ij , or more, reduced to fine powder, and mixed

with ℥ss of common linseed, or farinaceous poultice, sweetening, alterative; to foul fetid ulcers, and syphilitic sores.

CARDAMĪNES FLORES. Cuckow flower. Stimulant, antispasmodic; against convulsive disorders, as epilepsy, hysteria, chorea, &c. ℥ss . ad ℥j , or more, bis terve die.

CARDAMŌMI SEMĪNA. Cardamom seeds. Stimulant, carminative, stomachic, gr. v. ad ℥j , or more. See *Tinct.*

CARIČÆ FRUCTUS. Figs. Demulcent, no. vj in any appropriate decoction ℥j .

CARŪI SEMĪNA. Carraway seeds. Stimulant, carminative, stomachic, gr. x ad ℥j . See *Aq. Ol. & Spir.*

CARŸŎPHILLI, (\bar{o} rum, m.) Cloves. Stimulant, aromatic, gr. v ad ℥j . See *Infus. & Ol.* Also sialagogue.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. Tonic, stomachic, aromatic; in flatulent colics, dysenteries, intermittents, &c. gr. x ad ℥ss , or more. See *Extr. Infus. & Tinct.*

CASSIÆ PULPA. Cassia pulp. Laxative, ℥ss ad ℥j . See *Conf.*

CASTORĚUM, (i, n.) Castor. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue, gr. x ad ℥ij , or more. See *Tinct.*

CATĀPLASMA (\bar{a} tis, n.) **FERMENTI.** *L. Farinæ* ℥j , *cerevisiæ fermenti* ℥ss . Mix, and expose to a gentle heat, until the mixture begins to rise.) Antiseptic.

CATĀPLASMA SINĀPIS. *L. D. (Sinapis sem. lini usitatissimi sem. sing. contritorum* ℥ss , *aceti callidi* q. s.) This often inflames and raises blisters. Applied to the soles of the feet, it is frequently of use in the low state of fevers, lethargic stupors, and in diverting gouty pains from the head, stomach, &c. As an occasional substitute for linseed, the crumbs of bread may be employed, which, indeed, the last pharmacopœia directs.

CATĚCHU EXTRACTUM. (*Vulgò, Terra Japonica.*) Astringent; in diarrhœas, uterine profluvia, &c. gr. xv ad ʒij. When suffered to dissolve leisurely in the mouth, it serves as a useful topical astringent for laxities and exulcerations of the gums, for aphthous ulcers in the mouth, and the like. See *Elect. Infus. & Tinct.* According to Sir H. Davy, it contains one half of its weight of tannin.

CENTAURĚÆ BENEDICTÆ HERBA. Blessed thistle-*E. D.* Tonic, stomachic, gr. xv ad ʒj. A light infusion, as ʒj macerated five or six hours, in cold water ℥j, proves more grateful to weak stomachs, and less heating, it is said, than any other bitter; and if drunk warm in bed, commonly increases perspiration. Strong decoctions, or infusions, are sometimes used to provoke vomiting, or to assist the operation of other emetics.

CENTAURĪ CACUMĪNA. Lesser centaury tops. Tonic, aperient, stomachic, ʒj ad ʒj, ter die. In infusion ʒ ss ad ʒj to water ℥j.

CEPÆ RADIX. Onion. *D.* Stimulant, diuretic; in cold leucophlegmatic habits, &c. In poultice suppurative. A piece of cotton, says Bergius, moistened with the juice, and introduced into the ear repeatedly for a day, so as to induce redness and pain in the meatus auditorius, has been frequently of use in rheumatic deafness.

CERA ALBA, ET FLAVA. Yellow wax sheathing; in diarrhœas and dysenteries, ʒj ad ʒj, made into an emulsion, with an equal portion of gum acacia in powder. Externally, see *Empl. & Ung.*

CERĀTUM (i, n.) SIMPLEX. (*Olivæ ol. ʒ iv, ceræ flavæ ʒ iv.* To the wax melted add the oil, and mix.) Emollient.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. (*Calaminæ, ceræ flavæ, sing. ℥ss, olivæ ol. ℥j.* Having mixed the oil with the

melted wax, remove them from the fire, and, as soon as they begin to thicken, add the calamine, and stir the mixture constantly until it is cold.) Desiccative, epulotic.

CERĀTUM CETACĒI. (*Cetacei* \tilde{z} ss, *ceræ albæ* \tilde{z} ij, *olivæ ol.* \tilde{z} iv. To the spermaceti and wax previously melted, add the oil, and stir the mixture until it is cold.) Cooling, emollient; against excoriations, cracks, &c.

CERĀTUM LYTTÆ. (*Cerati cetacei* \tilde{z} vj, *lyttarum in pulv. subtiliss. trituum* \tilde{z} j. Having softened the cerate by heat, add the flies, and mix.) To keep blisters open.

CERĀTUM PLUMBI SUPERACETĀTIS. (*Plumbi superacetatis* \tilde{z} ij, *ceræ albæ* \tilde{z} ij, *olivæ ol.* \mathfrak{h} ss. To the wax melted in \tilde{z} vij of the oil, add the superacetate of lead, rubbed down with the remainder; and stir the mixture with a wooden spatula, until the whole has united.) Cooling, desiccative.

CERĀTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. *L. D.* (*Liq. plumbi acetatis* \tilde{z} ijss, *ceræ flavæ* \tilde{z} iv, *olivæ ol.* \tilde{z} ix, *camphoræ* \tilde{z} ss. Having melted the wax in \tilde{z} viij of the oil, remove them from the fire, and when they begin to thicken, add gradually the solution of acetate of lead, and constantly stir the mixture with a wooden spatula, until it is cooled; lastly, add the camphor previously dissolved in the remainder of the oil, and mix.) Cooling, desiccative, resolvent; against chronic rheumatism, &c.

CERĀTUM RESINÆ. *L. D.* (*Resinæ flavæ, ceræ flavæ, sing.* \mathfrak{h} j, *olivæ ol.* \mathfrak{h} j. Melt the resin and wax over a slow fire, then add the oil, and strain the cerate, while hot, through a linen cloth.) Digestive, cleansing; to wounds and ulcers. According to Dr. Ferriar, resin cerate \tilde{z} j, camphor \tilde{z} ij, soft soap \tilde{z} ss, compose an efficacious application for lumbago.

CERĀTUM SABINÆ. *L. D.* (*Sabinæ fol. rec. contusorum* ℥j, *ceræ flavæ* ℥ss, *adipis præp.* ℥ij. Having melted the wax and lard, boil therein the saviue leaves, and strain through a linen cloth.) This is used to support a discharge from blistered surfaces, in cases of serofulous enlarged joints, &c. That a due effect, however, may be derived from it, the thick white layer which forms upon the part, should be frequently or daily removed.

CERĀTUM SAPONIS. *L. D.* (*Saponis duri* ℥viij, *ceræ flavæ* ℥x, *plumbi oxydi semivitrei contriti* ℥j, *olivæ ol.* ℥j, *aceti congium.* Boil the vinegar, with the oxyd of lead, over a slow fire, constantly stirring, until they unite; then add the soap, and boil again in a similar manner, until the water is entirely evaporated; and lastly, mix in the oil and wax melted.) Resolvent; against serofulous tumours, &c. It is a convenient application in fractures, and may be used also as an external dressing for ulcers.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM, (i, n.) Yest. *L. E.* Antiseptic, tonic, sometimes laxative; in malignant fevers, &c. ℥ss, *quartis vel sextis horis.* In its fresh state, it is less apt to operate on the bowels than when stale. Externally, see *Catapl.*

CETACĒUM, (i, n). (*Olim, Sperma cēti.*) Emollient, demulcent; in pains and erosions of the intestines, coughs, &c. ℥ss ad ℥iss. Externally, see *Cerat. & Ung.*

CHAMYDRŶOS HERBA. Germander. *D.* Tonic, aperient, diuretic; in arthritic complaints, &c. in powder ℥i ad ℥j, in decoction or infusion ℥j ad ℥ij of the fresh herb, *ter quaterve die.*

CINCHŌNÆ CORDIFOLIÆ CORTEX. (*Cinchōna flava.*) Tonic, astringent, stomachic, gr. x ad ℥ij, or more. In decoction ℥j to water ℥xx. The yellow bark possesses the qualities of bitterness and as-

tringency in a greater degree than either the common or the red; it contains, however, less gum than the former, and less resin than the latter.

CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ CORTEX. (*Vulgò, Cortex Peruvianus.*) Tonic, astringent, stomachic, gr. xv ad ʒj, or more. Should it excite vomiting, exhibit it in wine, or with carbonic acid; if oppression at stomach, join with it an aromatic; if purging, opium; and when it induces costiveness, rhubarb. See *Decoct. Extr. Infus. & Tinct.*

CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ CORTEX. (*Cinchona rubra.*) Tonic, astringent, gr. x ad ʒij, or more. In decoction ʒj to water ʒxx. The bitterness and astringency of this bark are more intense than of the common; it is said, however, to be more frequently adulterated.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. Cinnamon bark. Stimulant, aromatic, astringent, gr. v ad ʒj. See *Aq. Ol. Spir. & Tinct.*

Coccus, (i, m.) Cochineal. Employed only as a colouring drug.

COCHLEARIÆ HERBA. Garden scurvy-grass. D Stimulant, attenuant, aperient; expressed juice ʒj ad ʒiv, bis die.

Cocos (i, f.) BUTYRACĒA, *oleum nucis fixum*. Palm tree. E. Externally against local pains, cramps, chilblains, &c.

COLCHICI RADIX. Meadow saffron root. Acid diuretic, cathartic, gr. ss ad gr. iij, bis die. As, however, even small doses in substance have produced alarming effects, it is now commonly given in a liquid form. See *Acet. & Syr.*

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. Bitter apple pulp. Strongly cathartic, gr. iij ad gr. viij, triturated with some gummy, farinaceous matter. See *Extr.* In clyster cathartic:—colocynth. ʒj, water ttj; boil to ʒxi and strain.

CONFECTIO AMYDĀLĀRUM. *L.* (*Amyg. dulc. ʒj, acaciæ gummi contriti ʒj, sacchari purif. ʒss.* The almonds having been previously macerated in water, and their external coat removed, beat the whole together into an uniform mass.) This the College have introduced, for the purpose of rendering more expeditious the extemporaneous preparation of the almond mixture, as it keeps a sufficient length of time, and rubs down into the mixture immediately. See *Mist. amyg.*

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. (*Cinnamomi cort. myristicæ nucleor. sing. ʒij, caryoph. ʒj, cardamomi sem. ʒss, croci stig. exsic. ʒij, testarum præp. ʒxvj, sacchari purif. contriti, ℥ij, aquæ ℥j.* Reduce the dry substances together, to a very fine powder; then add the water gradually, and mix into an uniform mass.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, astringent, gr. xv ad ʒj.

CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM. (*Aurantii cort. exter. rec. radula separati, ℥j, sacch. purif. ℥iij.* Bruise the rind with a wooden pestle, in a stone mortar; then, after adding the sugar, bruise it again, until the whole is thoroughly incorporated.) Tonic, stomachic, ʒij ad ʒvj.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. (*Cassiæ pulpæ rec. ℥ss, mannæ ʒij, tamarindæ pulpæ ʒj, syr. rosæ ℥ss.* Bruise the manna; liquify it in the syrup, in a water bath; then mix in the pulps, and evaporate to a proper consistence.) Laxative, ʒij ad ʒj.

CONFECTIO OPII. *L. E.* (*Opii duri ʒvi, piperis longi ʒj, zingib. rad. ʒij, carui sem. ʒiij, syr. ℥j.* Rub together the opium, and the syrup previously heated, then add the remaining articles reduced to powder, and mix.) Stimulant, carminative, anodyne, gr. x ad ʒss. Thirty-six grains contain about one of opium.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. *L. E.* (*Rosæ caninæ pulpæ* ℥j, *sacch. purif. contriti* ℥xx. Rub them together into an uniform mass.) Cooling, restringent, ℥ij ad ℥vj.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALIICÆ. (*Rosæ Gallicæ petal. nondum explicatorum, abjectis unguibus*, ℥j; *sacch. purif.* ℥iij. Beat the petals in a stone mortar; then, having added the sugar, beat them again, into an uniform mass.) Subastringent, ℥ij ad ℥ss.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. *L.* (*Rutæ folior. exsic. carui sem. lauri lac. sing.* ℥iss, *sagapeni* ℥ss, *piperis nigri* ℥ij, *mellis dexp.* ℥xvj. Rub the dry articles together, to a very fine powder, then add the honey, and mix.) In clysters carminative, antispasmodic, ℥j ad ℥ij.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONÆ. *L. D.* (*Scammonæ contritæ* ℥iss, *caryoph. cont. zingib. rad. contritæ, sing.* ℥vj, *olei carui* ℥ss, *syr. rosæ q. s.* Rub the dry substances to a very fine powder; rub them again or pouring in the syrup; then add the oil of carraway and mix.) Cathartic, ℥ss ad ℥j.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. (*Sennæ fol.* ℥viij, *caricæ fructus* ℥j, *tamarindi pulpæ, cassiæ pulpæ, prunorum Gallic. pulpæ, sing.* ℥ss, *coriandri sem.* ℥iv, *glycyrrhizæ rad.* ℥iij, *sacch. purif.* ℥ijss.) Laxative ℥j ad ℥ss.

CONI FOLIA. Hemlock leaves. Narcotic, alterative, resolvent. First give gr. iij of the dried leaves in powder, twice or thrice a day, and then increase the dose gradually, according to its effects. See *Eatr*. Externally in fomentations, disient, resolvent:—fresh leaves ℥iv ad ℥vj, or dried ℥ij ad ℥iij, or more, boiled in water ℥iij to ℥ij. Also in poultice against cancers, &c. consisting of oatmeal and the expressed juice, or, when this cannot be obtained, of watery diffusion of the extract; or the fresh her

bruised may be employed, with an equal quantity of bread-crumbs, boiled in milk.

CONTRAYJERVÆ RADIX. *L. E.* Stimulant, antiseptic, diaphoretic, gr. x ad 3 ss, in decoction, or infusion 3 ss ad 3 j, or more. See *Pulv.* Also detergent in gargles for the putrid sore-throat;—3 ss boiled a short time in water 3 xij, adding to the strained liquor vinegar 3 ij, tincture of myrrh 3 j, honey 3 vj.

COPAIBA, (æ, f.) Stimulant, diuretic, gr. xv ad 3 ss, bis die. Laxative, diuretic; in cases of piles, &c. 3 ss ad 3 j, or more, semel aut bis die. Copaiba 3 ij, mucilage of acacia 3 ss, solution of lime 3 iv, form a good astringent injection for gleet and fluor albus.

CORIANDRI SEMĪNA. Coriander seeds. Stimulant, carminative, lactifuga, ʒj ad 3 j.

CORNU USTUM. *L. D.* Absorbent, astringent, 3 ss ad 3 iss. See *Mist.*

CRETA PRÆPARĀTA. Prepared chalk. Absorbent, antacid, ʒj ad 3 j. In diarrhœas and dysenteries even 3 ij have been given for a dose. See *Mist.* & *Pulv.*

CROCI STIGMĀTA. Saffron. Cordial, diaphoretic, gr. v ad 3 ss. See *Syr.* & *Tinct.*

CUMĪNI SEMĪNA. Cumin seed. *L.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, ʒj ad 3 j. Externally, see *Empl.*

CUPRI SULPHAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) *Olim, Vitriol. cærul.*) Speedily emetic, gr. ij. ad gr. x, dissolved in a cupful of water, ʒss of warm water being previously swallowed. Corroborant; in epilepsy, hysteria, &c. gr. 1-6th ad gr. ½, or more, bis terve die. Joined with olibanum and extract of cinchona, it is used also for gleet, and in the latter stage of gonorrhœa. Externally stimulant, astringent, escharotic; to destroy fungous flesh, &c. See *Solutio sulph. cupri comp.*

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. (*Cupri sulphatis* \bar{z} ss, *ammoniae carbonatis* \bar{z} ij. Rub them together in a glass mortar until the mixture ceases to effervesce, then dry the ammoniated copper, wrapped in bibulous paper, in a gentle heat.) Astringent, antiepileptic, gr. j ad gr. v, bis terve die. In epilepsy, Dr. Duncan, jun. says he has found its success almost uniform, and often astonishing. Possibly it succeeds best when recently prepared. See *Pil. ammon. cupri*. Externally, see *Liq.*

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. (*Olim, Cortex Angusturæ.*) Tonic, stomachic, gr. v ad $\bar{\text{D}}$ j, or more. See *Infus.* & *Tinct. Angusturæ*.

CYDONIÆ SEMINA. Quince seed. *L.* Mucilaginous, demulcent. See *Decoct.*

DATŪRÆ STRAMONII HERBA. Thorn-apple. *E. D.* Narcotic; in mania, epilepsy, and various other spasmodic diseases, in powder gr. j ad gr. v, or more, inspissated juice gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad gr. iij, bis terve die. When the pupil becomes dilated from its use, the dose should then be no longer increased. Smoked liked tobacco, it sometimes relieves the paroxysms of asthma.

DAUCI RADIX. Carrot. *L. E.* Boiled sufficiently and made into a smooth even poultice, antiseptic, sweetening; to carcinomatous and ill-conditioned putrid sores.

DAUCI SEMINA. Wild carrot seed. *L. D.* Stimulant, stomachic, diuretic, $\bar{\text{D}}$ i ad \bar{z} j. In infusion \bar{z} j to water $\bar{\text{f}}$ j.

DECOCTUM ALŌŖS COMPOSITUM. *L.* (*Extr. glycyrrh.* \bar{z} ss, *potassæ subcarb.* $\bar{\text{D}}$ ij, *aloës spicatae extr. myrrhæ, croci, sing.* \bar{z} j, *aquæ* $\bar{\text{f}}$ j. Boil to \bar{z} xij, and strain, then add *tinct. cardam. comp.* \bar{z} iv.) Aperient, stomachic, \bar{z} ss, ad \bar{z} ij. It is analogous to an article in frequent use under the name of *Beaume de Vie*.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ OFFICINĀLIS. *E.* (*All the*

rad. sic. et contusæ ℥ iv , *uvar. passarum, demptis acinis,* ℥ ij , *aquæ*, p. ℥ vij . Boil to five pounds; place apart the strained liquor, till the feces have subsided, then decant the clear liquor.) Demulcent; in nephritic paroxysms, &c. ad libitum.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS. *E. D.* (*Flor. anthemidis nob. ℥ j*, *curui sem. ℥ ss*, *aquæ ℥ v*. Boil fifteen minutes, and strain.) In elyster carminative.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. (*Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cort. cont. ℥ j* *aquæ ℥ j*. Boil for ten minutes; in a vessel slightly covered, and strain the decoction while hot.) Tonic, astringent, ℥ j ad ℥ iv .

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ. *L.* (*Cydoniæ sem. ℥ ij*, *aquæ ℥ j*. Boil gently for ten minutes, then strain.) Mucilaginous, demulcent, ℥ j ad ℥ iv .

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZEREI. *E.* (*Mezerici cort. rad. ℥ ij*, *glycyrrh. rad. cont. ℥ ss*, *aquæ*, p. ℥ iij . Boil to ℥ ij , and strain. Acid, stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative; in glandular swellings, &c. ℥ iv ad ℥ ss , ter quaterve die.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. *L.* (*Dulcamaræ caulis concisi ℥ j*, *aquæ ℥ iss*. Boil to ℥ j , and strain.) Diaphoretic, discutient, resolvent; in lepra, psoriasis, &c. ℥ j ad ℥ iij , bis, ter, quaterve die.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS. *E.* (*Geoffrææ cort. in pulv. triti ℥ j*, *aquæ*, p. ℥ ij . Boil gently to one half, and strain.) Cathartic, narcotic, anthelminthic; against the lumbrici and ascarides, ℥ j ad ℥ ij , ter die, or rather ℥ j every hour until it operates on the bowels, avoiding at the same time liquors that are cold. In case any violent effects, such as sickness, fever, and delirium, should be induced by it, castor oil, warm water, and vegetable acids are to be freely employed.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM. *E.* (*Guaiaci ligni rasi ℥ iij*, *uvar. passarum ℥ ij*, *sassafras. rad. concisæ*

glycyrrh. rad. contusæ sing. ʒj, aquæ, ꝑ. ℥x. Boil the water with the guaiacum and raisins to one half, adding towards the end the sassafras and liquorice; then strain without expression.) Stimulant, diaphoretic; in indolent, strumous abscesses, where the discharge is gleety, and the aspect of the wound livid or unhealthy, in cutaneous diseases, &c. ʒiv ad ʒvj, ter quaterve die.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. (*Hordei sem. ʒij, aquæ ℥ivss.* Wash the barley from any adhering impurities, then boil it a little with ℥ss of the water; this water being thrown away, add to the barley the remaining ℥iv of water previously made hot, and boil to ℥ij, and strain.) Nutritive, emollient, ʒij ad ʒiv, ad libitum.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. *L. D.* (*Decocti hordei ℥ij, caricæ ʒij, glycyrrh. ʒss, uvar. passarum, demptis acinis, ʒij, aquæ ℥j.* Boil to ℥ij, and strain.) Pectoral, demulcent, ʒij ad ʒiv, ad libitum.

DECOCTUM LICHĒNIS. *L. D.* (*Lichenis ʒj, aquæ ℥iss.* Boil to ℥j, and strain.) Tonic, nutritive, demulcent, ʒj ad ʒiv.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. *L.* (*Malvæ exsic. ʒj, anthemidis flor. exsic. ʒss, aquæ ℥j.* Boil fifteen minutes, then strain.) By way of clyster, emollient.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. *L.* (*Papaveris capsul. concis. ʒiv, aquæ ℥iv.* Boil for fifteen minutes, then strain.) By way of fomentation to inflamed or ulcerated parts, anodyne, emollient.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS. *L. E.* (*Quercus cort. ʒj, aquæ ℥ij.* Boil to ℥j, and strain.) By way of injection, astringent; against prolapsus ani, gleety discharges from the vagina, after a proper use of mercury, &c. Joined with dried alum, says Mr. Russell, (ʒj to ℥ss) it is the best application to those affections of the knee-joint, which commence without external injury, and

in which the knee suddenly attains a large size, from the copious effusion of a lymphatic fluid.

DECOCTUM SARSĂPĂRILLÆ. (*Sarsapar. concisæ* ʒ iv, *aquæ* ℥ iv. Macerate for four hours, in a covered vessel near the fire; then take out the sarsaparilla and bruise it, and macerate it in a similar manner in the liquor for two hours more; then boil to ℥ ij, and strain.) Alterative, diaphoretic, ʒ iv ad ℥ ss, bis terve die.

DECOCTUM SARSĂPĂRILLÆ COMPOSITUM. *L. D.* (*Decocti sarsaparillæ ferv.* ℥ iv, *sassafras rad. guaiaci ligni rasi, glycyrrh. sing.* ʒ j, *mezerei cort. rad.* ʒ iij. Boil for fifteen minutes, then strain.) Alterative, sudorific; in venereal nodes, ulcers, &c. ʒ iv ad ʒ vj, bis, ter, quaterve die. This may be considered as an elegant improvement of what has been long sold under the name of the *Lisbon diet-drink*; which is said to be a decoction of ʒ iij of sarsaparilla, ʒ ss of mezereon, and ʒ ij crude antimony, with liquorice, &c. boiled in water ℥ x to ℥ v.

DECOCTUM SENĖGÆ. *L. E.* (*Senegæ rad.* ʒ j, *aquæ* ℥ ij. Boil to ℥ j, and strain.) Acid, diuretic, cathartic; in hydropic, rheumatic, and arthritic complaints, in pulmonic affections, attended with debility and inordinate secretion, &c. ʒ j ad ʒ ij, ter quaterve die.

DECOCTUM ULMI. (*Ulmī cort. recent. contusi* ʒ iv, *aquæ* ℥ iv. Boil to ℥ ij, and strain.) Emollient, subastringent; in cutaneous diseases of the leprous and herpetic kind, &c. ʒ iv ad ʒ vj, bis terve die.

DECOCTUM VERATRI. *L.* (*Veratri rad. contritæ* ʒ j, *aquæ* ℥ ij. Boil to ℥ j, and to the strained liquor, when cold, add *spir. rect.* ʒ ij.) Externally in cutaneous foulnesses, as psora, tinea, &c. In some instances it requires dilution.

DIANTHI CARŶŎPHILLI FLORES. Clove gilly-flowers. *E. D.* Cordial, aromatic, ʒ j ad ʒ j. See *Syr.*

DIGITĀLIS FOLIĀ. Purple fox-glove leaves. Acrid, diuretic, sometimes emetic, sometimes cathartic, in powder gr. ss ad gr. iij, bis terve die, with some aromatic. See *Infus.* & *Tinct.* As soon as the kidneys, stomach, pulse, or bowels are perceived to be affected, its use should be suspended. About 3 ss of the powder, or ℥ss of the infusion, may be generally taken before nausea commences. With respect to its use in dropsy, Dr. Withering observes, that it seldom succeeds in men of great natural strength, of tense fibre, of warm skin, of florid complexion, or in such as have a tight and cordy pulse, or when the belly in ascites is tense, hard, and circumscribed, or the limbs in anasarca solid and resisting: on the contrary, if the pulse be feeble or intermitting, the countenance pale, the lips livid, the skin cold, the swoln belly soft and fluctuating, the anasarcaous limbs readily pitting, then we may expect diuretic effects from it.

DOLĪCHI PUBES, (is, f.) Cowhage. Anthelminthic, gr. v ad gr. x, in syrup or molasses, semel aut bis die, a purgative being interposed once in two or three days.

DULCAMĀRĒ CAULIS, (is, m.) Woody nightshade stalks. *L. D.* Diaphoretic, discutient, resolvent. See *Decoct.*

ELATERĪI POMA. Wild cucumber. See *Extr.*

ELECTUARĪUM CATĒCHU COMPOSITUM. *E. D.* (*Catechu* 3 iv, *kino* 3 iij, *cinnamoni cort. myristicæ nucleor. sing.* 3 j, *opii in vini albi Hisp. quantum sufficiat diffusi*, 3 iss, *syr. rosæ ad mellis spissitudinem cocti*, p. ℥ ij 3 iij. *Mix.*) Astringent; in diarrhoeas, &c. 3 ss ad 3 j, frequently. Ten scr. contain gr. j of opium.

ELĒMI, (n. indecl.) *L. D.* Stimulant, gr. x ad 3 ss. Used chiefly in unguents. See *Ung.*

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIĀCI. *L.* (*Ammoniaci purif.* 3 v, *acidi acctici* ℥ss. Dissolve the ammoniacum

in the acid, then avaporate the liquor in an iron vessel, by means of a vapour bath, stirring constantly, until it acquires a proper consistence.) Discussant, resolvent.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. (*Ammoniaci purif. ℥j, hydrarg. purif, ʒ iij, olei sulphurati ʒj.*) Stimulant, resolvent; to nodes, tophs, indurated glands and tumours. Five oz. contain one of quicksilver.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. D. (*Empl. lyttæ partem unam, picis aridæ partes septem.* Melt them together with a moderate heat, then take them from the fire, and stir till they become of the consistence of a plaister.) Stimulant, rubefacient; against chronic fixed pains, sciatica, &c.

EMPLASTRUM CÉRÆ. (*Ceræ flavæ, sevi præp. sing. ℥iij, resinæ flavæ ℥j.*) Drawing. Sometimes employed for the dressing of blisters; but it is too irritating and adhesive in general for this purpose.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. L. (*Cumini sem. carui lauri bac. sing. ʒ iij, picis aridæ ℥iij, ceræ flavæ ʒ iij.*) Applied to the hypogastric region, or stomach, this is used as a warm discutient, and to expel flatulence.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM. (*Galbani purif. ʒ viij, empl. plumbi ℥iij, terebinth, vulg. ʒ x, abietis resinæ ʒ iij.*) Warm, stimulating; against arthritic pains of the ligaments, &c. Applied over the lumbar region, it is of use also against weakness of the lower extremities, occurring in rickets.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. L. E. (*Hydrarg. purif. ʒ iij, olei sulphurati ʒj, empl. plumbi ℥j.*) Resolvent. Five oz. contain about one of quicksilver.

EMPLASTRUM LYTTE. (*Lyttarum ℥j, empl. ceræ ℥iiss, adipis præp. ℥j.*) For raising blisters.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS VESICATORIÆ COMPO-

SITUM. E. (*Resinæ pini laricis partes xvij, picis aridæ, lyttarum, sing. partes xij, ceræ flavæ partes iv, æruginis partes ij, sinapis sem. piperis nigri, sing. partem unam.* Having first melted the pitch and wax, add the Venice turpentine, and to these, in fusion and still hot, add the other ingredients reduced to a fine powder and mixed, and stir the whole carefully together, so as to form a plaster.) As a blistering plaster, this is supposed to be the most infallible.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. L. (*Opii puri ʒ ss, abietis resinæ ʒ iij, empl. plumbi ʒ j.*) Anodyne; to bruised parts and other painful tumours.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RUBRI. E. D. (*Empl. plumbi partes xxiv, abietis resinæ partes sex, ceræ flavæ, olivæ ol. utriusque, partes tres, oxidi ferri rubri partes octo.* Grind the red oxyd of iron with the oil, and then add to it the other ingredients previously melted.) Adhesive, strengthening.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM. L. D. (*Picis aridæ ʒ ij, abietis resinæ ʒ j, resinæ flavæ, ceræ flavæ, sing. ʒ iv, myristicæ olei expressi ʒ j.*) Stimulant, rubefacient. Applied to the temples, or forehead, it is sometimes of use in pains of the head.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. (*Plumbi oxidi semivitrei ʒ v, olivæ, ol. congium.*) Defensive; against excoriations of the skin, &c.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. (*Resinæ flavæ ʒ ss, empl. plumbi ʒ iij.*) Adhesive; used as a retentive to the divided edges of a wound, or to confine other dressings. Prepared with a smaller proportion of resin, as ʒ vj of resin to ʒ j of lead plaster, it constitutes the adhesive plaster of Mr. Baynton.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. (*Saponis ʒ ss, empl. plumbi ʒ iij.*) Discutient, applied to lymphatic or other tumours.

ENĖMA (ătis, n) CATHARTICUM. D. (*Mannæ ʒ j.*

decocti anthemidis nob. ʒ x, olivæ ol. ʒ j, magnesiæ sulphatis ʒ ss.)

ENĖMA FŒTĪDUM. *D.* (This is made by adding to the purging elyster ʒ ij of tincture of assafoetida) Cathartic, antispasmodic; in hysteric colics, &c.

ENŪLÆ CAMPĀNÆ RADIX. Elecampane root. *D.* Stimulant, expectorant, stomachic; in pituitous asthma, mucous hæmorrhoids, &c. ʒ ss ad ʒ j, ter quaterve die.

ERYNGĪ RADIX. Eringo root. *D.* Restorative, aperient, diuretic, ʒ ij ad ʒ iij. To make artificial asses' milk, take eryngo, pearl barley well washed, each ʒ ss, liquorice root sliced ʒ iij, water ʒ ij; boil to ʒ j, then strain, and add an equal quantity of fresh cow's milk.

EUPHORBĖÆ GUMMI-RESĪNA. *L.* Acrid, pungent. Compound pitch plaster ʒ iv, euphorbium ʒ ss; to the pitch plaster melted add the euphorbium in fine powder, and stir the mixture till it is nearly cold:—stimulant, rubefacient; against chronic affections of the knee and hip joint.

EXTRACTUM ABSINTHĪI. *D.* Tonic, gr. x ad ʒ ss, or more.

EXTRACTUM ACONĪTI. *L. E.* Gr. ½ ad gr. iij, or more, bis terve die. For its virtues and use, see *Aconiti folia*.

EXTRACTUM ALŌĖS PURIFICATUM. *L.* Purgative, stomachic, gr. vj ad gr. xv. Aloes freed from a portion of its resinous part, in this preparation, is said to be less heating, more grateful, and no less purgative than in its ordinary or unchanged state.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMĪDIS. Tonic, stomachic, gr. x ad ʒ j, bis terve die.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. *L. E.* In tie doaloureux, &c. gr. ½ ad gr. iij, or more, bis terve die. For its virtues and use, see *Belladonnæ folia*.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ RESINŌSUM. *D.* Tonic, stomachic; in dyspepsy, debility of the bowels, &c. gr. x ad 3 ss, bis terve dic. This is prepared in the same way as the London college directs for the preparation of *Extractum jalapæ*; and consists of bitter extractive only, the aromatic essential oil of the bark being dissipated in the process.

EXTRACTUM CINCHŌNÆ. Tonic, astringent, gr. x ad 3 ss.

EXTRACTUM CINCHŌNÆ RESINŌSUM. Tonic, astringent, gr. x ad 3 ss. It is considered by many as much more agreeable than the bark in substance, and equal to it in its effects.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHĪDIS. *L.* Strongly cathartic, gr. v ad ʒj.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHĪDIS COMPOSITUM. (*Colocynth. pulpæ 3vj, aloes spicatæ extracti ʒ iss, scamoneæ ʒ ss, cardamomi sem. 3j.*) Cathartic, gr. v ad 3 ss.

EXTRACTUM CONĪI. Narcotic, alterative, resolvent; in scrofula, periodic headaches, &c. Begin with gr. iij, twice or thrice a day, and then increase the dose gradually, according to its effects. Patients in general, says Dr. Cullen, will bear a greater dose at night than at noon, and at noon than in the morning.

EXTRACTUM ELATERĪI. Strongly cathartic, sometimes emetic; in cold, indolent, phlegmatic, dropsical habits, gr. j ad gr. iij; or gr. ss every hour, or two, until it operates.

EXTRACTUM GENISTÆ. *D.* Laxative, diuretic, 3 ss ad 3j, or more, bis terve dic. This is prepared in the usual way of making watery extracts.

EXTRACTUM GENTIĀNÆ. Tonic, stomachic, gr. x ad ʒij.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHĪZÆ. Demulcent, 3j ad 3 iij, ad libitum.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXŸLI. Astringent; in diarrhœa, and the last stage of dysentery, &c. \mathfrak{D} j ad \mathfrak{D} ij, ter quaterve die.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBÖRI NIGRI. *E. D.* Alterative, attenuant, diuretic, emmenagogue, gr. iij ad gr. viij, bis terve die. Cathartic, diuretic, resolvent, gr. x ad \mathfrak{D} j. Extract of black hellebore, myrrh, each \mathfrak{z} j, blessed thistle \mathfrak{z} iij, from the basis of Bacher's famous tonic pill; of which in dropsies he used to give, in three divided portions, at the distance of an hour each, from \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{D} ij, or more, daily, varying the dose, according to the strength of its action and the constitution. In taking this pill, drinking plentifully should be enjoined. The extract is prepared in the usual manner of making watery extracts.

EXTRACTUM HUMŪLI. *L.* Tonic, sedative, gr. v ad \mathfrak{D} j, bis, ter, quaterve die.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. In chordecs resisting the use of opium, &c. gr. j ad gr. v, or more, bis terve die. In puerperal mania, &c. gr. iij ad gr. xv, or more. For its further uses and qualities, see *Hyoscyami folia*.

EXTRACTUM JALÄPE. Cathartic, gr. viij ad gr. xv, well triturated with some testaceous powder. Besides this gummy resinous extract, the Dublin college directs another to be prepared in the usual way of making watery extracts, whereby the greatest part of the resin contained in the root, is separated.

EXTRACTUM OPİI. *L. D.* Anodyne, narcotic, gr. ss ad gr. iij, or more. This preparation, divested of a great portion of the resinous part of opium, as well as the impurities, is thought by some to produce its sedative effect, with less subsequent derangement of the nervous system. See *Vinum opii*.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERİS. *L. E.* Anodyne, nar-

eotic, gr. ij ad gr. x, or more. Six grains are about equal to one of opium.

EXTRACTUM QUERCUS. *D.* Astringent, gr. x ad Θj or more. This is prepared in the usual way of making watery extracts.

EXTRACTUM RHĒI. *L.* Purgative, gr. x ad 3 ss . Though the fibrous and earthy parts are separated in making this extract, yet the purgative quality of the root suffers a proportionate diminution, and more. It is, nevertheless, a useful basis for pills.

EXTRACTUM RŪTÆ GRAVEOLENTIS. *E. D.* Stimulant, attenuant, tonic, detergent, gr. x ad Θj , or more, bis terve die. This is prepared in the usual way of making watery extracts.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ. *D.* Stimulant, aperient, emmenagogue, gr. x ad 3 ss , bis terve die. This is prepared in the usual way of making watery extracts.

EXTRACTUM SARSĀPĀRILLÆ. *L.* Alterative, diaphoretic, gr. x ad 3 j . It is used also to render the decoction stronger and more efficacious.

EXTRACTUM TARAXĀCI. *L. D.* Aperient, diuretic, resolvent, gr. x ad Θij , bis terve die.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ. *D.* (*Valerianæ rad. cont. 3 vj, aquæ ferventis ℥ijj.* Digest for twenty-four hours, with a moderate heat, in a close vessel; then express the liquor, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.) Antispasmodic, Θj ad Θij , or more.

FARĪNA, (*æ, f.*) Flour. This is sometimes used to give a proper consistence to a mass for pills. Also externally to parts affected with erysipelatous inflammation.

FERRI SUBCARBŌNAS, (*ātis, m. f. & n.*) (*Vulgò, Ferrum præcipitatum.*) Astringent, tonic, emmenagogue, gr. v ad Θj .

FERRI SULPHAS, (*ātis, m. f. & n.*) (*Olim, Ferrum*

vitriolatum.) Astringent, aperient, gr. j ad gr. v, or more. See *Mist. & Pil.*

FERRUM, (i, n.) Iron filings and wire. Tonic astringent; in chlorosis where acidity in the first passages abounds, &c. gr. v ad gr. x, or more, of the filings, bis terve die. See *Liq. & Vin.*

FERRUM AMMONIATUM. (*Olim, Ferrum ammoniacale.*) Astringent, attenuant, deobstruent, gr. iij ad gr. xv, or more, in the form of bolus, or pills prepared with some gum-resin. This Mr. Cline sometimes recommends in certain glandular enlargements of the breasts, which occur in young women. See *Tinct.*

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM. *L.D.* Astringent, deobstruent, gr. x ad 3 ss, bis terve die.

FILICIS RADIX. Male fern root. Astringent, aperient, anthelmintic; in cases of tænia, to an adult 3 ij ad 3 iij, to a child 3 j, early in the morning, with a mercurial cathartic two hours after; which process, if necessary, is to be repeated at due intervals. Respecting the anthelmintic virtue of this root, Dr. Cullen expresses considerable doubt.

FÆNICULI SEMĪNA. Sweet fennel seeds. Stimulant, carminative, ʒj ad ʒij, in infusion 3 ij ad 3 ss to water ℥j. See *Aq. & Ol.*

FUCUS, (i, m.) Bladder fuens or sea wrack. *L.D.* Sufficiently bruised, and applied in the form of poultice, discutient; against serofulous swellings and glandular tumours. See *Pulv. quercūs marinæ.*

GALBANI GUMMI-RESĪNA. Stimulant, antispasmodic; against nervous and hysteric disorders, gr. x ad ʒj, or more. See *Pil. & Tinct.* Externally, see *Empl.*

GALLÆ, (ārūm, f.) Galls. Powerfully astringent, gr. x ad 3 ss. See *Tinct.* Also externally against the piles, mixed with four, six, or eight times its quantity of lard, and a little camphor; or by way of fomen-

tation or clyster:—bruised galls 3 ij, boiling water ℥j, macerate an hour, and strain. Powdered galls 3 ij, soft purified opium 3 j, solution of acetate of lead 3 ij, simple ointment 3 j; mix.

GĒI URBĀNI RADIX. Common avens root. *D.* Tonic, astringent, aromatic, 3 ss ad 3 j. It is said to be an excellent substitute for Peruvian bark, given in the same doses and form.

GENTIĀNÆ RADIX. Gentian root. Tonic, stomachic, gr. x ad ʒj. See *Extr. Infus. Tinct. & Vin.*

GEOFFRÆE INERMIS CORTEX. Cabbage-tree bark. *E. D.* Cathartic, detergent, narcotic, anthelmintic; against the lumbrici, ascarides, &c. ʒj ad ʒij. It is, however, best given in the form of decoction or syrup. See *Decoct.*

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. Liquorice root. Attenuant demulcent, 3 ss ad 3 j, or more. See *Extr. & Troch.*

GRANĀTI CORTEX. Pomegranate bark. Powerfully astringent, ʒj ad 3 j. By the Edinburgh and Dublin colleges the flowers also of the tree called Balaustine, as well as the bark or rind of the fruit are retained.

GRATIOLÆ OFFICINĀLIS HERBA. Hedge-hyssop. *E. D.* Emetic, purgative, diuretic, anthelmintic in dropsy, worms, &c. gr. x ad ʒj, or more, in infusion 3 ij of the fresh herb, or 3 j of the dried. A slight decoction in milk, it is said, operates the mildest. This being an active medicine, it is prudent perhaps to use it only in small doses, and to repeat them at short intervals, after the manner of Bergius, who in certain cases directs gr. x in powder with half as much gentian, every two hours, till it operates.

GUAIACI RESĪNA, ET LIGNUM. Stimulant, diaphoretic. The wood in decoction, which see. Resin gr. v ad 3 ss, in the form of pills, bolus, or mixture. See *Mist. & Tinct.*

HÆMATOXŸLI LIGNUM. Logwood. Astringent. Logwood shavings \tilde{z} ij, water lb ij, boil to lb j, and strain :—dose, \tilde{z} ij ad \tilde{z} iij, ter die. See *Extr.*

HELLEBÖRI FÆTĪDI FOLĪA. Stinking hellebore leaves. *L. D.* Aerid, emetic, cathartic, vermifuge ; against the lumbrici, &c. gr. xv ad \tilde{z} ss, in decoction \tilde{z} ij of the fresh leaves, or Θ ij of the dried, for two or three mornings following.

HELLEBÖRI NIGRI RADIX. Black hellebore root. Alterative, attenuant, and in plethoric habits emmenagogue, gr. ij ad gr. vj, bis terve die. Strongly cathartic ; in mania, &c. gr. x ad Θ j, or more. See *Extr.* & *Tinct.*

HIRŪDO (īnis, f.) **MEDICINĀLIS.** The medicinal leech. *D.* It is employed for the local abstraction of blood.

HORDĚI SEMĪNA. Pearl barley. See *Decoct.*

HUMŮLI STROBĪLI, (ōrum, m.) Hops. *L.* Tonic, sedative, aromatic ; in atonic gout, &c. See *Extr.* & *Tinct.*

HYDRARGŸRI NITRĪCO-OXŸDUM. (*Olim, Hydrargyri nitrātus ruber.*) Externally stimulant, eschaotie. See *Ung.* United with a triple or quadruple proportion of fine sugar, and blown into the eye, night and morn, it is useful, says Mr. B. Bell, against pecks and films of the cornea ; in which cases, he adds, farther benefit may be derived from the daily use of a solution of sulphate of zinc, or verdigrise, at noon.

HYDRARGŸRI OXŸDUM CINERĚUM. Alterative, coobstruent, gr. ij ad gr. x. Also in the way of fumigation, like red sulphuret of mercury, to which it is preferable, on account of its not yielding any vapour offensive to the patient. Externally to irritable syphilitic sores, to chancres when not disposed to slough, to fungous excrescences about the roots of the nails,

&c. See *Ung.* This mercurial preparation is one of the milder sort. According to Foureroy, the oxydization of the quicksilver is the same as it is in the *pilulæ hydrargyri* and *hydrargyrus cum creta*.

HYDRARGŸRI OXYDUM RUBRUM. (*Olim, Hydrargyrus calcinātus.*) *L. D.* Alterative, diaphoretic, gr. ss ad gr. ij, every night, joined with camphor and opium, each, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. Violently emetic and cathartic, gr. iv—v.

HYDRARGŸRI OXYMURIAS, (*ātis, m. f. & n.*) (*Olim, Hydrargyrus muriātus.*) Alterative, gr. 1-6th ad gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, in the form of pill or solution, bis terve die. See *Liq.* Also in gargles for venereal ulcers in the throat,—oxymuriate of mercury gr. iij—iv, barley decoction ℥j, rose-honey ℥ ij, against psorophthalmia, tetters, psora, &c. gr. iv—v, or more, to distilled water ℥j; and for films and ulcerations of the cornea, gr. j to water ℥ ij—℥ iv.

HYDRARGŸRI SUBMURIAS, (*ātis, m. f. & n.*) (*Olim, Calomēlas.*) Alterative, antivenereal, vermifuge, deobstruent, gr. j ad gr. v, daily. Cathartic, gr. v ad gr. xv. See *Pilulæ*. Also errhine; against amaurosis, and other diseases of the eyes, where a peculiar dryness of the nostrils exists, gr. j mixed with gr. ij or iij of fine sugar, once or twice a day. The same may be blown into the eye, to remove specks from the cornea. Submuriate of mercury ℥ ij, lime-water ℥j, form the black wash.

HYDRARGŸRI SULPHURĒTUM NIGRUM. (*Hydrargyri purif. sulphuris sublimati, utriusque pondera æqualia.* Triturate them together in a glass mortar, until the globules disappear.) Alterative, vermifuge, ℥j ad ℥j, bis terve die. This is the *Æthiops mineralis* of the old dispensatories.

HYDRARGŸRI SULPHURĒTUM RUBRUM. *L. D.* (*Olim, Hydrargyrus sulphurātus ruber.*) Alterative,

℥j ad ʒss. Combined with an equal quantity of rhubarb, it is an useful purgative against worms, particularly the ascarides. Also in fumigation against venereal ulcers in the nose, mouth, or throat, venereal excrescences about the anus, &c. ʒss ad ʒj, semel ut bis dic.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. *L. D.* (*Hydrargyri purif. ʒiij, cretæ præp. ʒv.* Rub them together until the metallic globules disappear.) Alterative; in diseases of the prostate gland, &c. gr. xv ad ʒss, formed into a bolus with syrup or confection, bis terve dic. This mercurial preparation is milder than any other, and, from its less disposition to act on the bowels, is largely employed by many practitioners. The Dublin College direct it to be prepared in the same manner as the following preparation, except that, instead of carbonate of magnesia, prepared chalk is to be employed.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA. *D.* (*Hydrargyri purif. ʒj, mannæ ʒj, magnesiæ carbonatis ʒss.* Rub the quicksilver and manna together in a stone mortar, with the addition of as much water as will give the consistence of a syrup, until the globules of mercury become imperceptible, then add, during the trituration ʒj of the magnesia; when these substances are thoroughly blended, pour on them ℥j of hot water, and stir the mixture; let it then rest, and when the sediment has subsided, pour off the liquor. Repeat this ablution a second and third time, till the manna is entirely washed away; whilst the sediment is yet moist, add to it the remainder of the magnesia, and dry the powder on soft paper.) Alterative, gr. v ad gr. x, or more, bis terve dic, in the form of bolus or pill.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITĀTUM ALBUM. *L. D.* (*Olim, Calx hydrarg. alba.*) *L.* Externally deter-

gent; against cutaneous foulnesses, pediculi, &c.
See *Ung.*

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICĀTUM. Purified mercury or quicksilver. In constipations of the bowels, ʒ jss ad ʒ iv ; but, except where the case is attended with an inverted motion of the whole intestinal canal, its utility may be greatly doubted. Quicksilver ʒ vj , water ʒ ij ; boil gently in a covered earthen vessel, fifteen minutes, stirring the mercury frequently:—dose to children, ʒ j ad ʒ ij , or more, bis die, against worms. See *Pil.* Externally, see *Empl.* & *Ung.*

HYDRO-SULPHURĒTUM AMMONIÆ. Hepatized ammonia. *E. D.* According to the doctrine of the chemical physiologists, this is a powerful disoxygenizing remedy. It has been used with success in some cases of diabetes, by giving ʒ iv , ter quaterve die, and increasing the dose cautiously to ʒ x , or more, so as to induce slight giddiness.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIĀ ET SEMĪNA. Common henbane leaves and seeds. Narcotic, diaphoretic, laxative, resolvent; in puerperal mania and melancholy, in glandular swellings, scirrhus, cancer, hæmoptysis &c. gr. ij ad gr. x , or more, bis terve die. See *Ext.* & *Tinct.* Also externally to resolve swellings, and to allay pain in cases of scirrhus, rheumatism, &c. under the form of cataplasm of the leaves.

HYSSŌPI OFFICINĀLIS HERBA. *E. D.* Hyssop *E. D.* Stimulant, aromatic, attenuant, expectorant in humoral asthmas, coughs, &c. ʒ j ad ʒ j , in infusion ʒ j ad ʒ ij , bis terve die. Externally in fomentations discutient; also in poultice against contusions, &c.

ICHTHYŌCOLLA, (æ, f.) Fish-glue, or islinglass *D.* Nutritive, demulcent, incrassant. It is almost pure gelatin.

INFŪSUM ANTHEMĪDIS. *L. E.* (*Anthemidis flor.*

℥ij, *aquæ ferv.* ℥ss. Macerate for ten minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain.) This is often used to assist the operation of emetics. It may be employed also in the way of elyster or fomentation.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM. *L.* (*Armoraciæ rad. rec. concisæ, sinapis sem. cont. sing. ℥j, aquæ ferv. ℥j.* Macerate for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain; then add *Spir. armoraciæ comp. ℥j.*) Stimulant; in paralytic complaints, &c. ℥ij, or more, *ter quaterve die.*

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. *L.* (*Aurantii cort. exsic. ℥ij, limonis cort. rec. ℥j, caryophyllorum cont. ℥ss, aquæ ferv. ℥ss.* Macerate for fifteen minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.) Stimulant, aromatic, stomachic, ℥jss ad ℥ij.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. *L. E.* (*Calumbæ rad. concisæ ℥j, aquæ ferv. ℥ss.* Macerate for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.) Tonic, stomachic, ℥jss ad ℥ij.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM. *L.* (*Caryophyllorum cont. ℥j, aquæ ferv. ℥ss.* Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.) Stimulant, aromatic, ℥ij, or more.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. *L.* (*Cascarillæ cort. cont. ℥ss, aquæ ferv. ℥ss.* Macerate for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.) Tonic, stomachic, ℥iss ad ℥ij, or more.

INFUSUM CATĒCHU COMPOSITUM. *L. E.* (*Catechu extr. ℥ijss, cinnamomi cort. cont. ℥ss, aquæ ferv. ℥ss.* Macerate for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.) Astringent; in diarrhœas, &c. ℥iss ad ℥ij, or more.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. (*Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cort. contusi ℥ss, aquæ ferv. ℥ss.* Macerate for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.) Tonic, astringent, ℥iss ad ℥ij. The Edinburgh and Dublin colleges order the infusion to be made without heat; accord-

ingly they direct cold water to be used, and the maceration to be continued for twenty-four hours.

INFŪSUM CUSPARIÆ. *L.* (*Cuspariæ cort. contusi* ʒ ij, *aquæ ferv.* ℥ ss. Macerate for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.) Tonic, astringent, stomachic, ʒ jss ad ʒ ij, or more.

INFŪSUM DIGITĀLIS. (*Digitalis folior. exsic.* ʒ j, *aquæ ferv.* ℥ ss. Macerate for four hours, in a covered vessel, and strain; then add *Spir. cinnamomi* ʒ ss.) Dose ʒ ss ad ʒ j, or more, bis terve die. For its virtues and use, see *Digitalis folia*.

INFŪSUM GENTIĀNÆ COMPOSITUM. (*Gentianæ rad. concisæ, aurantii cort. exsic. sing.* ʒ j, *limonis cort. rec.* ʒ ij, *aquæ ferv.* ʒ xij. Macerate for an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain.) Tonic, stomachic, ʒ j ad ʒ iij, bis terve die. Compound infusion of gentian ʒ x, subcarbonate of potash ʒ ij, spirit of juniper ʒ ij, taken in three divided doses, daily, with some gentle laxative occasionally, stand recommended in ascites arising after intermittents.

INFŪSUM LĪNI. *L. E.* (*Lini usitatissimi sem. cont.* ʒ j, *glycyrrhizæ rad. concisæ* ʒ ss, *aquæ ferv.* ℥ ij. Macerate for four hours, in a covered vessel, near the fire, and strain.) Emollicent, demulcent, ʒ ij ad ʒ iv, frequently.

INFŪSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. *D.* (*Menthæ viridis siccatæ* ʒ ij, *aquæ ferventis quantum sufficiat ut sint liquoris colati* ʒ vj. Macerate for half an hour, in a covered vessel; to the strained liquor, when cold, add *Sacchari purif.* ʒ ij, *olei menthæ viridis gt.* iij, *tincturæ cardamomi comp.* ʒ ss.) Stimulant, carminative, stomachic; in sickness and weakness of the stomach, &c. ʒ iss ad ʒ ij, or more.

INFŪSUM QUASSIÆ. *L. E.* (*Quassiæ ligni concisi* ʒ j, *aquæ ferv.* ℥ ss. Macerate for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.) Tonic, stomachic, ʒ iss ad ʒ iij.

INFUSUM RHEI. *L. E.* (*Rhei rad. concisæ 3j, aquæ ferv. ℥ss.* Macerate for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.) Purgative, stomachic, 3ij ad 3iv.

INFUSUM ROSÆ. (*Rosæ Gallicæ petalor. exsic. 3ss, aquæ ferv. ℥ijss, acidi sulphurici diluti 3iij, sacchari urif. 3iss.*) First pour the water on the roses, then the acid, in a glass vessel, and macerate half an hour; when cold, strain the liquor and add to it the sugar.) Substringent, 3ij ad 3iv.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. *L. D.* (*Sennæ folior. 3iss, Zingiberis rad. concisæ 3j, aquæ ferv. ℥j.* Macerate an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain.) Purgative, 3iss ad 3iij, or more. *Vide seq.*

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. *E. D.* (*Tamandipulpæ 3j, sennæ folior. 3j, coriandri sem. cont. 3ss, sacchari 3ss, aquæ ferv. p. 3viij.* Macerate for four hours, in a close earthen vessel, shaking it often, and strain. It is made also with double or triple the quantity of senna.) Cooling, laxative, 3ij ad 3iv.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ. *L.* (*Simaroubæ cort. concisæ 3ss, aquæ ferv. ℥ss.* Macerate for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.) Tonic, stomachic, 3ij ad 3iv.

INFUSUM TABACI. *L.* (*Tabaci folior. 3j, aquæ ferv. ℥j.* Macerate an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. Narcotic, diuretic; in dropsy 3j gradually increased to 3ij, or more, bis die. By way of clyster purgative, 3x ad ℥j; in constipations of the bowels proceeding from spasm, incarcerated hernia, retention of urine, &c.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. *D.* (*Valerianæ rad. concisæ 3ij, aquæ ferv. 3viij.* Macerate for an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain.) Antispasmodic, 3ij ad 3iij, or more.

PECACUANHÆ RADIX. Emetic, gr. x ad 3ss. Di-

aphoretic; in uterine hæmorrhages, hæmoptoe, coughs, diarrhœa, &c. gr. ss ad gr. iss, or more. See *Pulv. & Vin.*

IRĪDIS FLORENTINÆ RADIX. Florentine orris root. *E.* Expectorant, ፻j ad ℥j . It has an agreeable smell, resembling that of violets, and is chiefly used as a perfume.

JALĀPÆ RADIX. Jalap root. Cathartic, gr. x ad ℥ss . It is well suited to cold phlegmatic habits. See *Extr. Pulv. & Tinct.*

JUNIPĒRI BACCÆ ET CACUMĪNA. The berries and tops of the juniper-tree. Stimulant, stomachic, diuretic, ℥ss ad ℥j . Tops ℥ij , berries bruised ℥j , water ℔ij ; boil in an open vessel, for ten minutes, and strain. Dose ℥vj , ter die. See *Ol. & Spir.* By the Edinburgh and Dublin colleges the berries only are retained.

KĪNO, (n. indecl.) Astringent; in chronic diarrhœa, laxity with acrimony, hæmorrhages from the urethra, &c. gr. x ad ፻j , or more. See *Pulv. & Tinct. & Pulv. sulphatis alum. comp.* Kino is a gum-resin, and is soluble in water as well as in alcohol. In its chemical properties, it is almost pure tannin.

LACTŪCÆ SATIVÆ HERBA. Garden lettuce. *E.* Anodyne, narcotic. *Vide seq.*

LACTUCARIUM, (i. n.) *E.* Anodyne, narcotic; to allay the pain of chronic rheumatism, coughs, &c. gr. ij ad gr. v. This is prepared in the same way as the *Succus spissatus lactucæ virosæ*.

LACTŪCÆ VIRŌSÆ FOLIĀ. Wild lettucc. *E.* Narcotic, diuretic, laxative, resolvent. See *Suc.*

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIĀ. Bay berries and leaves. *L. E.* Stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic, gr. x ad ℥ss , in decoction ℥j ad ℥ij , or more. See *Ol.*

LAURI CASSIÆ CORTEX, ET FLORES NONDUM EXPLICĪTI. *D.* Stimulant, aromatic, gr. v ad ፻j . This is much weaker than cinnamon, which it strongly resembles; it has less astringency, but abounds with more mucilaginous matter. See *Aq.*

LAVANDŪLÆ FLORES. Lavender flowers. Stimulant, aromatic, $\mathfrak{z}j$ ad $\mathfrak{z}j$. See *Ol.* & *Spir. lavand.* Also externally in fomentations to paralytic limbs.

LĪCHEN, (*ēnis*, m.) Iceland liverwort. Tonic, mucilaginous, demulcent; in coughs, diarrhœas, dysentery, &c. See *Decoct.*

LIMŌNES. Lemons. Cooling, antiseptic, restrigent, $\mathfrak{z}j$ ad \mathfrak{z} ss. See *Syr.* & *Acidum citricum.*

LIMŌNUM CORTEX. Lemon-peel. Stimulant, stomachic; in infusion, if fresh, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} ij, daily. See *Ol. limonis*, & *Aq. citri medicæ.*

LĪNI USITATISSĪMI SEMĪNA. Linseed. Emollient, demulcent; against coughs, hoarsenesses, nephritic pains, strangury, &c. See *Infus.* & *Ol.* In poultice emollient, resolvent. For suppurative inflammations and fresh wounds, says Mr. John Hunter, a poultice made by stirring linseed powder into boiling water q. s. adding afterwards a little oil, or lard, forms the best application.

LĪNĪMENTUM ÆRUGĪNIS. *L. D.* (*Æruginis* $\mathfrak{z}j$, *aceti* \mathfrak{z} vij, *mellis desp.* \mathfrak{z} xiv. Dissolve the verdigrise in vinegar, and strain through a linen cloth; then, having added the honey, boil to a proper thickness.) Externally as a detergent, and to keep down fungous flesh. When sufficiently diluted, it serves as a useful topical application to scrofulous sores, and is of service to venereal ulcerations of the mouth and fauces. When employed with this last intention, however, great care should be taken that none of it be swallowed.

LĪNĪMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTĪUS. (*Liquoris ammoniæ* $\mathfrak{z}j$, (\mathfrak{z} ij, *P. Edin. Dub.*) *olivæ ol.* \mathfrak{z} ij. Shake them together until they unite.) Stimulant, rubefacient; against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbnesses, &c.

LĪNĪMENTUM AMMONĪÆ SUBCARBONĀTIS. L. (*Liquoris ammoniæ subcarbonatis* $\text{℥} j$, *olivæ ol.* $\text{℥} iij$. Shake them together, until they unite.) Stimulant, as the preceding. Joined with $\text{℥} x$ of rectified oil of turpentine, it sometimes affords sudden and permanent relief in lumbago, sciatica, and chronic affections of the knee and ankle joints, depending on a rheumatic cause.

LĪNĪMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS, sive, OLĒUM LĪNICUM CALCE. E.D. (*Olei lini usitatissimi, liquoris calcis, utriusque partes æquales.* Mix.) Against burns, scalds, &c.

LĪNĪMENTUM CAMPHŌRÆ. (*Camphoræ* $\text{℥} ss$, *olivæ ol.* $\text{℥} ij$. Dissolve the camphor in the oil.) Stimulant, anodyne, antispasmodic; against retention of urine, rheumatic and other pains, ascites, &c.

LĪNĪMENTUM CAMPHŌRÆ COMPOSITUM. L. (*Camphoræ* $\text{℥} ij$, *liquoris ammoniæ* $\text{℥} vi$, *spir. lavandulæ* $\text{℥} j$. Mix the solution of ammonia with the spirit, in a glass retort; then, with a slow fire, distil a pint, and in this distilled liquor dissolve the camphor.) Stimulant, anodyne; against local spasmodic pains, paralytic numbnesses, &c. This formula approaches to the volatile essence of the late Dr. Ward; it is of equal, if not of superior activity.

LĪNĪMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. L. (*Ung. hydrargyri fort. adipis præp. sing.* $\text{℥} iv$, *camphoræ* $\text{℥} j$, *spir. rect.* $\text{℥} xv$, *liquoris ammoniæ* $\text{℥} iv$. First powder the camphor with the spirit, then rub it with the mercurial ointment and the lard; lastly, add gradually the solution of ammonia, and mix.) Stimulant, discutient; against indolent swellings, &c. and to quicken the action of parts that suppurate imperfectly. When frequently or largely applied, it affects the mouth more rapidly than *Ung. hydrarg.*

LĪNĪMENTUM SAPŌNIS COMPOSITUM. (*Saponis duri*

℥ iij, *camphoræ* ℥ j, *spir. rosmarini* ℥ j. Dissolve the camphor in the spirit, then add the soap, and macerate in the heat of a sand bath, until it be melted.) For rheumatic pains, bruises, sprains, &c. Compound liniment of soap, solution of acetate of ammonia, each ℥ j, solution of ammonia ℥ ss, are said to form the celebrated remedy sold under the name of *Steers's Opodeldoc*.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX. *E.* (*Olivæ ol. partes quatuor, ceræ albæ partem unam.*) Emollient; against chaps, &c.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. *L.* (*Cerati resinæ ℥ j, olei terebinthinæ ℥ ss.* To the cerate, previously melted, add the oil of turpentine, and mix.) Stimulant; to burns, &c. It is the application recommended by Mr. Kentish, of Newcastle.

LINUM (i, n.) **CATHARTICUM.** Purging flax. *L. D.* Purgative, diuretic; against rheumatic complaints, &c. in infusion ℥ ij of the dried herb, or ℥ ss, or more, of the fresh.

LIQUOR (ōris, m.) **ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS.** *L.* (*Aluminis, zinci sulphatis, sing. ℥ ss, aquæ ferv. ℥ ij.* Dissolve together the alum and sulphate of zinc in the water, and filter through paper.) Externally astringent, detergent. It is useful as a collyrium, properly diluted, and as an injection in procidentia uteri, and vaginal discharges depending on debility.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. (*Olim, Aqua ammoniæ puræ.*) Often used to stimulate the nostrils in fainting fits. See *Spir.* Liquor of ammonia ℥ j, water ℥ vss, spirit of cinnamon ℥ iij, magnesia ℥ j:—dose, two large spoonfuls occasionally, or immediately after each meal, in cases of heart-burn, vomiting, and cough, occurring in advanced pregnancy on taking food, and arising from too prevailing an acidity. Externally, see *Lin.*

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. (*Ammoniæ subcar-*

bonatis ℥ ij, *acidi acetici* ℥ iv.) Diaphoretic, ℥ iij ad ℥ vj. Also externally to inflamed milk-breasts. Joined with an equal quantity of rose-water, it forms an excellent collyrium for inflamed eyes, where there is a high degree of irritation and pain; and when further diluted with thrice its bulk of pure water, it serves likewise as an useful injection in the inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS. (*Ammoniæ subcarb.* ℥ iv, *aquæ distillatæ* ℥ j.) Stimulant, attenuant, antispasmodic, ℥ ss ad ℥ j, or more. In gargles attenuant, detergent, ℥ iss ad ℥ iij, in some suitable liquid ℥ ss.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. (*Antimonii tart.* ℥ j, *aquæ distill. ferv.* ℥ iv, *vini* ℥ vj. Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the boiling distilled water, then add the wine.) Emetic, ℥ ss ad ℥ iss. Febrifuge, diaphoretic, ℥ ss ad ℥ iss. One oz. contains gr. ij of tartarised antimony. It has only half the strength of the *vinum antimonii tartarizati* of the former Pharmacopœia.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. *L. E.* (*Arsenici oxydi præp. in pulverem subtiliss. triti, potassæ subcarbonatis ex tartaro, sing. gr. lxxiv, aquæ dist.* ℥ j. Boil them together in a glass vessel, until the arsenic be dissolved. When the solution is cold, add *Spir. lavand. comp.* ℥ ss, and as much distilled water as will make the whole equal to a pint.) Tonic, ℥ v ad ℥ x, bis terve die, diluted in thick gruel, or the like. For its virtues, see *Arsenici oxydum*.

LIQUOR CALCIS. (*Calcis* ℥ ss, *aquæ distill. ferv.* ℥ xij. Pour the water on the lime, and stir them together; immediately cover the vessel, and let it stand for three hours; then put the mixture of lime and water into well-stopped glass bottles, and pour off the clear liquor as it is wanted for use.) Astringent,

antacid; in fluor albus, diabetes, colliquative sweats, &c. ℥ iv ad ℥ j , or more, *partitis haustibus*, daily, with or without a fourth part of milk, which renders it much less disagreeable to the taste. See *Aqua calcis comp.* Also externally to aphthæ, ulcers, &c. See *Linim. aquæ calcis*.

LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS. (*Calcis muriatis* ℥ ij , *aquæ distillatæ* ℥ iij . Dissolve, and filter through paper.) Deobstruent, diuretic, laxative; in scrofulous and glandular diseases, ℥ ss ad ℥ j , largely diluted, bis terve die.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI. *L. D.* (*Cupri ammoniati* ℥ j , *aquæ distill.* ℥ j . Dissolve the ammoniated copper, and filter through paper.) Externally detergent. For specks and films of the cornea, mij or ij are ordered to be instilled into the eye; but some prefer the method of applying it with a pencil brush.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI. *L.* (*Ferri* ℥ ijss , *acidi nitrici* ℥ ij , *aquæ distill.* ℥ vj , *liquoris potassæ subcarbonatis* ℥ vj . Having mixed the acid and water, pour them on the iron, and when the effervescence has ceased, pour off the clear acid solution; add this gradually, and at intervals, to the solution of subcarbonate of potash, occasionally shaking it, until it has assumed a deep brown red colour, and no further effervescence takes place. Lastly, set it by for six hours, and pour off the clear solution.) Astringent, tonic, ℥ ss ad ℥ j , bis terve die. The chemical composition of this preparation has not been exactly ascertained; but there is reason to believe that it is a triple salt, consisting of nitrate of potash, and nitric acid united with red oxyd of iron.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. *L.* (*Hydrarg. oxymuriatis gr.* viij , *aquæ distill.* ℥ xv , *spir. rect.* ℥ j . Dissolve the oxymuriate of mercury in the

water, and add the spirit.) Alterative, 3 ij ad 3 vj, bis terve die. One oz. contains gr. ss of the salt.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETĀTIS. *L. D.* (*Plumbi oxydi semivitrei ℥ij, acidi acetici congiūm.* Mix, and boil to ℥vj, stirring constantly; then let it stand, that the feculencies may subside, and strain.) Externally cooling, astringent, discutient, properly diluted. *Vide Cerat. & sequentem.*

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETĀTIS DILŪTUS. *L. D.* (*Liquoris plumbi subacet. 3j, aquæ distill. ℥j, spir. ten. 3j.*) In cachexia aphthosa it is sometimes used beneficially as a gargle; and by way of clyster, in chronic dysentery, attended with ulceration of the rectum and colon, in the quantity of ℥ss with tincture of opium 3 ss, twice or thrice daily. Externally astringent, &c. Made into a poultice with the crumbs of bread, it is sometimes applied in cases of local inflammation, and to improve the state of unhealthy sores. Fine bran, or pollard, four parts, linseed powder one part, diluted solution of acetate of lead, boiling hot, five parts; mix.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. (*Olim, Aqua kali puri.*) Antacid, stimulant, diuretic, ℥x ad 3 ss, or more, bis terve die, enveloped in a quarter of a pint of veal broth, linseed tea, or the like. United with tepid water, gt. iij, iv, or more, to 3 ii, and applied by means of an eye-tumbler, for the space of a minute, or more, at a time, it serves as an efficacious detergent in xerophthalmia. Also externally in rickets, 3 ss ad 3 j to water ℥ss, applied warm, twice a day. The ley obtained from the soap-boilers is much stronger than this preparation.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONĀTIS. *L. D.* (*Potassæ subcarbonatis ℥j, aquæ distill. 3 xij.* Dissolve, and filter through paper.) Antacid, diuretic, ℥xv ad 3 ss, or more, bis terve die. One fluid-drachm contains at least 3 ss of the salt.

LITMUS, LACMUS TINCTORIUS. Dyer's lichen, orchill, or turnsole. *D.* It is used as a valuable and delicate test of the presence of uncombined acids.

LYTHRUM (i, n.) **SALICARIA**, (æ, f.) *herba.* Purple spiked willow-herb, or loose-strife. *D.* Astringent, demulcent; in diarrhœas and dysentery, \mathfrak{z} iij of a decoction, made by boiling \mathfrak{z} j in water $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{b}$ iss to $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{b}$ j, *ter quaterve die.*

LYTTA, (æ, f.) Blistering fly. Acrid, stimulant, diuretic; in suppression or incontinency of urine, arising from over-distention of the bladder, gr. j ad gr. iv, *bis die.* Also in certain cases of impotency, blistering fly gr. ss, taken every night, has proved of use, joined with camphor and opium, each gr. j. See *Tinct.* Externally, see *Cerat. Empl. & Ung. & Empl. meloës vesicat. comp.*

MACIS, (idis, f.) Mace. *E.* Stimulant, carminative, stomachic, gr. x ad \mathfrak{D} j.

MAGNESIA, (æ, f.) (*Olim, Magnesia usta.*) Antacid, laxative, gr. x ad \mathfrak{z} j. It commonly requires plentiful dilution. See *Troch.* Magnesia \mathfrak{D} j, given every three or four hours, with \mathfrak{z} iss of an infusion made with supertartrate of potash \mathfrak{z} j, tamarinds, manna, each \mathfrak{z} iij, in decoction of barley $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{b}$ j, has answered the purpose of a gentle laxative, when other things have failed to stay on the stomach.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Magnesia alba.*) Antacid, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j or more. These doses to children prove also laxative.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Magnesia vitriolata.*) Mildly cathartic; in colic pains, &c. \mathfrak{z} iij ad \mathfrak{z} x. The more this is diluted, the less is the quantity required to procure the desired effect; and if to a solution of it is added as much carbonate of magnesia as will dissolve, it is thereby rendered much less disagreeable to the taste, and also

less apt to excite tormina, when daily repeated. In clysters laxative, ʒ iss, or more.

MALVA, (æ, f.) Common mallow. *L. E.* Emollient, ʒ ss ad ʒ j, juice of the leaves ʒ j ad ʒ ij. Also in fomentations, poultices, and clysters. See *Decoct.*

MANGANESŪM, (i, n.) Manganesc. *D.* It is used in preparing the alkaline oxymuriatic water.

MANNA, (æ, f. item n. indecl.) Gently laxative, ʒ j ad ʒ ij, or more.

MARRUBĪUM, (i, n.) White horehound. Stimulant, tonic, deobstruent; in cachexy, pituitous asthmas, &c. ʒ ss ad ʒ ij, expressed juice ʒ ss ad ʒ iss, in infusion ʒ ij, or more.

MARI SYRIĀCI HERBA. Herb-mastich. *D.* Stimulant, aromatic, deobstruent, gr. x ad ʒ ss. Also errhine.

MASTĪCHE, (es, f.) Mastich. *L. E.* Stimulant, corroborant; in old coughs, weakness of the stomach, &c. gr. x add ʒ ss, bis terve die. A solution of this resin, in rectified oil of turpentine, is said to form an advertised remedy for the tooth-ach.

MEL (mellis, n.) **BORĀCIS**. *L. E.* (*Sodæ subboracis* ʒ j, *mellis desp.* ʒ j. *Mix.*) Detergent; against aphthous affections of the mouth and fauces.

MEL DESPUMĀTUM. (Melt honey in a water bath, then take off the scum.) Attenuant, aperient, ʒ ij ad ʒ j, or more. With some constitutions, fresh honey greatly disagrees, an inconvenience which is commonly obviated by boiling. It is said that honey excellently covers the taste of purging salts and waters; and that, taken to the amount of three or four ounces daily, for months and years, it has been of service in some periodic asthmas and gravelly complaints. In clyster laxative, ʒ ij, or more.

MEL ROSÆ. *L. D.* (*Rosæ Gallicæ petal. exsic.* ʒ iv, *aquæ ferv.* ℥ iij, *mellis desp.* ℥ v. Macerate the

ses in the water for six hours; to the strained liquor add the honey, and boil to a proper consistence, in a water bath.) In gargles cooling, detergent, subastringent. Rose-honey ʒ ss, muriatic acid ℥xx, or more, compose, says Van Swieten, an efficacious application for gangrene or scorbutic soreness of the mouth, to be used by means of a pencil brush, often in the day.

MELISSÆ OFFICINĀLIS FOLIĀ. Balm. *E.* Gently emollient, corroborant. It is principally used in infusion, which is drunk in the manner of tea.

MENTHA (æ, f.) PIPERĪTA. Peppermint. Stimulant, stomachic, carminative; in flatulent colics, hysterical depressions, &c. gr. x ad ʒj. See *Aq. Ol. & Spir.*

MENTHA VIRĪDIS. Spearmint. *L. D.* Stimulant, stomachic, gr. x ad ʒj. See *Aq. Ol. & Spir.*

MENYANTHES, (is, f.) Buckbean, or marsh trefoil. Emetic, laxative, diuretic, deobstruent; in rheumatic complaints, &c. ʒ ss ad ʒj, in infusion ʒj ad ʒiij, with a little orange-peel, bis terve dic. In some acute diseases, of the herpetic or seemingly cancerous kind, says Dr. Cullen, I have had several instances of the good effects of this plant, taken by infusion in the manner of tea.

MEZERĪI CORTEX. Acrid, stimulant, alterative; against chronic eruptions, scirrhus swellings, venereal nodes, &c. gr. j ad gr. x. See *Decoct.* By directing a thin slice to be chewed as often as it could be borne, Dr. Withering relates, that he once cured, within the space of a month, an alarming difficulty of swallowing, seemingly arising from a paralytic affection.

MILLIPĒDÆ SPIRITUS VINI VAPŌRE ENECĀTÆ. Wood-lice, killed by the vapour of spirit of wine. *D.* Diuretic, deobstruent, ʒj ad ʒiij.

MISTŪRA AMMONIACI. *L.* (*Ammon. ʒiij, aquæ ʒss.*) Rub the ammoniacum with the water gradually

added, until they be perfectly mixed.) Attenuant, expectorant, antispasmodic, \tilde{z} ss ad \tilde{z} jss.

MISTŪRA AMYGDALĀRUM. (*Conf. amygd.* \tilde{z} ij, *aquæ distill.* $\mathfrak{h}j$. Add the water gradually to the confection, and rub them together.) Cooling, demulcent; in hectic cases, heat of urine, strangury, &c. \tilde{z} ij ad \tilde{z} iv, ad libitum. By an addition of \tilde{z} vj of mucilage of acacia, the *Emulsio arabica* is formed of the Edinburgh and Dublin pharmacopœias.

MISTŪRA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. L. E. (*Assafœtidæ* \tilde{z} ij, *aquæ* \mathfrak{h} ss. Rub the assafœtida with the water gradually affused, until they be perfectly mixed.) Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic, \tilde{z} ss ad \tilde{z} iss, or more. This, says the late Dr. Clark, of Newcastle, joined with volatile alkali, I have given with the best effects in obstinate hiccups, remaining after fevers.

MISTŪRA CAMPHŒRÆ. (*Camphoræ* \tilde{z} ss, *spir. rectif.* $\mathfrak{m}x$, *aquæ* $\mathfrak{h}j$. Rub the camphor first with the spirit, then with the water gradually affused, and strain.) Antispasmodic; against nervous languors, &c. \tilde{z} ss ad \tilde{z} ij, or more.

MISTŪRA CORNU USTI. L. D. (*Cornuum ustor.* \tilde{z} ij, *acaciæ gummi* \tilde{z} j, *aquæ* \mathfrak{h} iij. Boil to \mathfrak{h} ij, stirring constantly, and strain.) Absorbent, antacid; in fever attended with laxity of the bowels, &c. \tilde{z} ij ad \tilde{z} iv.

MISTŪRA CRĒTÆ. (*Cretæ præp.* \tilde{z} ss, *sacch. purif.* \tilde{z} iij, *acaciæ gummi contriti* \tilde{z} ss, *aquæ* $\mathfrak{h}j$. Mix. Astringent, antacid; in diarrhœas, &c. \tilde{z} iss ad \tilde{z} iij.

MISTŪRA FERRI COMPOSITA. L. (*Myrrhæ contritæ* \tilde{z} j, *potassæ subcarbonatis* gr. xxv, *aquæ rosæ* \tilde{z} vijss, *ferri sulphatis contritæ* $\mathfrak{D}j$, *spir. myristicæ* \tilde{z} ss, *sacch. purif.* \tilde{z} j. Rub the myrrh, subcarbonat of potash, and sugar together, and to these, while the trituration is continued, add first the rose-water and spirit of nutmegs, and lastly the sulphate of iron.) Astringent, tonic; in chlorosis, &c. \tilde{z} j ad \tilde{z} ij, bis terv

e. This is the celebrated medicine of Dr. Griffith ;
 and, in order that it may preserve its green colour and
 attendant state of oxydizement, it is directed to be put,
 immediately after it is prepared, into a well-stopped
 glass bottle.

MISTŪRA GUAIACI. *L.* (*Guaiaci gummi-res.*
℥ iss, sacch. purif. ℥ ij, mucil. acaciæ ℥ ij, aquæ cin-
amoni ℥ viij. Rub the guaiacum with the sugar,
 then with the mueilage, and, while the trituration is
 continued, add gradually the cinnamon water.) Sti-
 mulant, diaphoretic, laxative, ℥ j ad ℥ ij, seinel aut bis
 lie. Given in a quantity sufficient over night, as
 from 3 x ad ℥ ijss, to open the belly once next day,
 says Dr. Cullen, we have found it useful in chronic
 rheumatism, or even when disorders of the stomach,
 or wandering pains in other parts of the body, could
 be imputed to atonie or retrocedent gout.

MISTŪRA MOSCHI. *L.* (*Moschi, acaciæ gummi*
contriti, sacch. purif. sing. ℥ j, aquæ rosæ ℥ vj. Rub
 the musk with the sugar, then with the gum, adding
 the rose-water gradually.) Diaphoretic, antispasmo-
 dic, ℥ ss ad ℥ ij.

MORI BACCÆ. Mulberries. *L.* Cooling, restrin-
 gent. See *Syr.*

MOSCHUS, (i, m.) Musk. Diaphoretic, antispas-
 modic ; in spasmodic diseases, as epilepsy, chorea, &c.
 in typhus attended with subsultus tendinum, gr. v ad
 ℥j. See *Mist.* & *Tinct.* Musk, earbonate of am-
 monia, each gr. x, repeated every three hours, Mr.
 White, of Manchester, has found eminently service-
 able in cases of gangrene, accompanied with, or oc-
 casioned by convulsive spasms, or when arising from
 local injury, producing symptoms of irritation, as sin-
 gultus, subsultus tendinum, and the like.

MUCILĀGO (gŭinis, f.) **ACACIÆ.** (*Acaciæ gummi ℥ iv,*
aquæ ferv. ℥ ss. Rub the gum with the water gra-

dually added, until it forms into a mucilage.) Demulcent; for coughs, &c. ℥ ss , or more.

MUCILĀGO AMŸLI. (*Amyli* ℥ iij , *aquæ* ℥ j . Rub the starch, adding the water gradually, then boil, until it forms into a mucilage.) Demulcent; in diarrhœa, dysentery, and tenesmus, in spasmodic affections of the neck of the bladder, &c. ℥ iv ad ℥ ss , by way of clyster, with ℥ ss ad ℥ j of tincture of opium, if required.

MUCILĀGO ASTRAGĀLI TRAGACANTHÆ. *E. D.* (*Tragacanthæ tritæ* ℥ ij , *aquæ bullientis* ℥ viij . Macerate twenty-four hours; then triturate them carefully, that the gum may be dissolved; and press the mucilage through linnen cloth.) As this mucilage has much more tenacity than mucilage of acacia, it would seem better adapted for the making of troches, for the suspension of mercury, and the like.

MURIAS BARŸTÆ. *E.* See *Solutio*.

MURIAS SODÆ SICCĀTUM. *E. D.* (Take of muriatic of soda any quantity; burn it on the fire in an iron vessel slightly covered, until it ceases to crepitate, and stir it frequently during the operation.) It is used in the preparation of the alkaline oxymuriatic water, &c.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLĒI, (*ōrum*, *m.*) Nutmegs. Stimulant, aromatic, hypnotic, *gr. v ad ℥ j*. See *Ol. et Spir.*

MYRRHA, (*æ*, *f.*) Stimulant, attenuant; in dysodia pulmonica, &c. *gr. x ad ℥ ss*, or more. See *Tinct.* Rubbed with a fifth part of camphor, it unites with water, both more readily and with greater permanency.

OLĒUM ÆTHERĒUM. (*Olim*, *Oleum vini.*) *L.* Stimulant, anodyne, ℥ j ad ℥ iij .

OLĒUM AMYGDALARUM. Emollient, demulcent, ℥ iij ad ℥ j . To prepare neatly oleaginous emul-

sions, by means of mucilage, or yolk of egg, the only circumstances which require attention, are, getting the whole of the egg or mucilage well blended, by careful trituration, with only a very small quantity of oil at first, adding afterwards the remainder gradually, and the using of distilled or very pure water. Oil of almonds $\mathfrak{z} . \text{iv}$, solution of acetate of lead $\mathfrak{m} \text{viij}$, form a useful injection to abate inflammation in gonorrhoea.

OLĚUM ANĪSI. Stimulant, carminative, $\mathfrak{m} \text{v}$ ad $\mathfrak{m} \text{x}$; in chronic rheumatism $\mathfrak{z} \text{j}$ ad $\mathfrak{z} \text{ij}$ *pro dosi*. The essential oils are usually given incorporated with sugar, so as to form an oleo-saccharum, or with other medicines in form of pills.

OLĚUM ANTHEMĪDIS. *L. E.* Tonic, stomachic, $\mathfrak{m} \text{v}$ ad $\mathfrak{m} \text{x}$.

OLĚUM CARŮI. *L. D.* Stimulant, carminative, $\mathfrak{m} \text{j}$ ad $\mathfrak{m} \text{v}$.

OLĚUM CARYŎPHILLI. Stimulant, aromatic, $\mathfrak{m} \text{iiij}$ ad $\mathfrak{m} \text{vj}$. Externally, joined with a double quantity of olive-oil, it is equal perhaps to the celebrated embrocation of Roche, so strongly recommended for whooping-cough, when used by rubbing a small quantity upon the stomach, for fifteen or twenty minutes, night and morn.

OLĚUM CINNAMŌNI. *L.* Stimulant, stomachic, $\mathfrak{m} \text{j}$ ad $\mathfrak{m} \text{iiij}$.

OLĚUM CORNU CERVĪNI RECTIFICĀTUM. *D.* Externally stimulant; to benumbed or paralytic limbs.

OLĚUM FIXUM LAURI NOBĪLIS. *E.* Externally stimulant, antispasmodic; against rheumatic pains, sprains, &c.

OLĚUM FĒNICŮLI DULCIS ESSENTIĀLE. *D.* Stimulant, carminative, $\mathfrak{m} \text{ij}$ ad $\mathfrak{m} \text{x}$, or more.

OLĚUM JUNIPĚRI. Stimulant, carminative, sto-

machic, \mathfrak{mij} ad \mathfrak{miv} . Diuretic, \mathfrak{mvj} ad \mathfrak{mx} , or more.

OLĚUM JUNIPĚRI SABĪNÆ VOLATĪLE. *E. D.* Stimulant, emmenagogue, \mathfrak{mij} ad \mathfrak{mv} , or more.

OLĚUM LAURI SASSĀFRAS VOLATĪLE. *E. D.* Stimulant, sudorific, \mathfrak{mij} ad \mathfrak{mx} .

OLĚUM LAVANDŮLÆ. Stimulant; in nervous headaches and hysteric complaints, \mathfrak{mj} ad \mathfrak{mv} .

OLĚUM LIMŌNIS. *L. E.* Stimulant, \mathfrak{mij} ad \mathfrak{mv} . Also externally in unguents, as a perfume.

OLĚUM LĪNI. Emollient, demulcent, \mathfrak{zss} ad \mathfrak{zj} . In clysters $\mathfrak{z iij}$ ad $\mathfrak{z vj}$, against flatulent colics attended with costiveness, &c.

OLĚUM MENTHÆ PIPERĪTÆ. Stimulant, carminative, stomachic, \mathfrak{mj} ad \mathfrak{mij} .

OLĚUM MENTHÆ VIRĪDIS. *L. D.* Stimulant, carminative, stomachic, \mathfrak{mij} ad \mathfrak{mv} .

OLĚUM MYRISTĪCÆ EXPRESSUM. (*Vulgo, Oleum macis.*) Externally in plasters, stimulant, antispasmodic.

OLĚUM MYRISTĪCÆ MOSCHĀTÆ. *D.* Stimulant, aromatic, \mathfrak{mij} ad \mathfrak{mv} .

OLĚUM ORIGĀNI. *L. D.* Acrid, stimulant, \mathfrak{mj} ad \mathfrak{mij} , or more. It is, however, seldom employed, except for easing the pains of carious teeth, and other external purposes.

OLĚUM PIMENTÆ. Stimulant, aromatic, \mathfrak{mij} ad \mathfrak{mv} .

OLĚUM PULEGĪ ESSENTIĀLE. *L. D.* Stimulant antispasmodic, \mathfrak{mij} ad \mathfrak{mv} .

OLĚUM RICĪNI. Mildly and speedily laxative, $\mathfrak{z ii}$ ad $\mathfrak{z j}$, or more.

OLĚUM ROSMARĪNI. Stimulant; in nervous complaints, \mathfrak{mij} ad \mathfrak{mv} .

OLĚUM SUCCĪNI. Stimulant, antispasmodic; in

hysterie disorders, &c. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ ad $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$, or more. Externally stimulant; in liniments for weak and paralytic limbs, and rheumatic and spasmodic pains. Oil of amber, tincture of opium, each \mathfrak{z} ij, prepared hog's lard \mathfrak{z} j, are said to form an effectual remedy for the cramp.

OLĒUM SULPHURĀTUM. *L. E.* (*Sulphuris loti* \mathfrak{z} ij, *olivæ ol.* \mathfrak{lb} j. Having heated the oil in an iron pot, large enough to contain thrice the bulk of the ingredients, add the sulphur gradually, and stir constantly, till they have united.) Acrid, stimulant; for coughs, &c. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ ad \mathfrak{z} ss.

OLĒUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICĀTUM. Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific; in sciatica and chronic rheumatism, in protracted gleet and seminal weaknesses, &c. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ ad \mathfrak{z} ss, or more, mixed with four times its quantity of honey, semel aut bis die. Also against passive uterine hæmorrhages, &c. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ ad $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$, ter die. In tænia \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} ij pro dosi. Oil of almonds \mathfrak{z} ss, rectified oil of turpentine $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$;—of this Mr. Maule directs a little to be dropped into the ear, or applied at the end of a small dossil of cotton, in cases of deafness occasioned by defective or diseased actions of the ceruminous glands. Externally stimulant; against rheumatic pains, sprains, &c. Oil of turpentine \mathfrak{z} j, olive oil \mathfrak{z} ijss, sulphuric acid \mathfrak{z} j, form an efficacious application for chronic affections of the joints, and the removal of long existing effects, from sprains and bruises.

OLIBĀNUM, (i, n.) Stimulant, corroborant, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ij, bis die.

OLIVÆ OLĒUM. Emollient, demulcent, \mathfrak{z} ij ad \mathfrak{z} j.

OPĪUM, (i, n.) Anodyne, narcotic, gr. ss ad gr. ij, or more. See *Conf. Elect. Extr. Pil. Pulv. Tinct. & Vin.* Externally, sec *Empl. et Tinct. saponis et*

opii. Opium in powder 3 ss, hog's-lard 3j, olive-oil 3 ss. Mix.

OPŌPONĀCIS GUMMI RESĪNA. *L.* Stimulant, antispasmodic, attenuant, deobstruent, gr. x ad 3 ss.

ORIGĀNUM, (i, n.) Wild marjoram. *L. D.* Stimulant, gr. x ad ʒj. See *Ol.*

ORIGĀNI MAJORĀNÆ HERBA. *E. D.* Sweet marjoram. Stimulant, aromatic, ʒj ad 3j. Also sternutatory.

OVUM, (i, n.) Egg. *L.* Nutritive, restorative. A couple of raw eggs taken in a glass of cold water, for a few mornings, fasting, with the addition of an egg every four hours during the day, have been of service in obstinate jaundice, supposed to arise from viscid bile, or mucus obstructing the biliary ducts.

OXĪDUM (i, n.) FERRI NIGRUM PURIFICĀTUM. *E. D.* (Let the scales of the oxyd of iron, which are to be found at the foot of the blacksmith's anvil, be purified by the application of the magnet; for it will attract only the smaller and purer scales, and leave those which are larger and less pure.) Tonic, astringent, deobstruent; in chlorosis, &c. gr. v ad gr. x, or more. Iron thus oxidized, is soluble in acids, without the production of hydrogen gas; and hence does not occasion the distention and flatulence, which the filings produce.

OXĪDUM FERRI RUBRUM. Red oxyd of iron. *E. D.* (Expose dried sulphate of iron to an intense heat, until it is converted into a very red matter.) See *Empl.*

OXĪDUM ZINCI IMPŪRUM PRÆPARĀTUM, olim, LUTĪA PRÆPARĀTA. *E. D.* See *Ung.*

OXŸMEL, (mellis, n.) SIMPLEX. *L. D.* (*Mellis desp.* ℥ij, *acidi acetici* ℥j. Boil, in a glass vessel, to the consistence of a syrup.) Cooling, expectorant, 3j ad 3ij. In gargles detergent.

OXYMEL COLCHICI. *D.* See *Acetum colch.*

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. *L. D.* (*Mellis desp.* ℥ij, *aceti scillæ* ℥ij. Boil gently, in a glass vessel, to a proper consistence.) Expectorant, detergent, 3 ss ad 3 ij.

PAPAVĖRIS CAPSŪLÆ, (ārum, f.) White poppy capsules. Anodyne, narcotic. See *Extr.* & *Syr.* Externally, see *Decoct.*

PETROLĖUM, (i, n.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, ℥x ad ℥xxx. Externally stimulant, discutient; against rheumatic pains, and paralytic weaknesses. As a powerful dissolver of thickened lymph, in diseases of the hip and other joints, Dr. Kirkland advises Barbadoes tar 3 iss, united with 3 ss of liquor of ammonia.

PHOSPHAS (ātis, m. f. & n.) SODÆ. (*Olim, Soda phosphorāta.*) *L. D.* Mildly cathartic, 3 ss ad 3 j, or more, dissolved in a bason of broth, beef tea, or the like. Thus taken, it is said to be not unpleasant to the palate, having much the same flavour as common salt. Phosphate of soda, burnt bones, each 3 ij, subcarbonate of iron 3 ss.—dose in rachitis, &c. ʒj ad 3 ss, or more, ter die.

PILŪLÆ ALŌĖS ET ASSÆFŒTĪDÆ. *E.* (*Aloes spicata extr. triti, assafœtidæ gummi-res. saponis, sing. partes æquales, mucilag. acaciæ. q. s.*) Laxative, stomachic; in dyspeptic cases, &c. gr. x, or more, bis die.

PILŪLÆ ALŌĖS COMPOSITÆ. *L.* (*Aloes spicata extr. triti 3 j, extr. gentianæ 3 ss, olei carui. ℥xl, syr. q. s.*) Purgative, stomachic, gr. x ad gr. xxv.

PILŪLÆ ALŌĖS CUM MYRRHÆ. (*Aloes spicata extr. 3 ij, croci stigmatum, myrrhæ, sing. 3 j, syr. q. s.*) Reduce the aloes and myrrh separately into powder, then beat the whole into a mass.) Purgative, stomachic, gr. x ad ʒj.

PILŪLÆ ALŒETICÆ. E. (*Aloes spicata extr. in pulv. triti, saponis, utriusque partes æquales, syr. q. s.*) Purgative, stomachic, gr. xv ad 3 ss.

PILŪLÆ AMMONIARĒTI CUPRI. E. (*Cupri ammoniati in pulv. tenuem triti, gr. xvi, micæ panis Div, liquoris ammoniæ subcarbonatis, q. s.* Make a mass to be divided into thirty-two pills.) Tonic, astringent; in epilepsy, &c. five to ten, bis terve die, beginning with one pill only.

PILŪLÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. (*Camlogiæ contritæ, aloes spicata extr. contriti, pulv. cinnamomi comp. sing. 3j, saponis 3ij.* Mix the powders together, then add the soap, and beat the whole into a mass.) Cathartic gr. x ad 3j.

PILŪLÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. L. (*Myrrhæ contritæ 3ij, sodæ subcarbonatis, ferri sulphatis, sacchari, sing. 3j.* Rub the myrrh with the subcarbonate of soda; then, having added the sulphate of iron, rub them again; lastly, beat the whole into a mass.) Astringent, tonic, gr. x ad 3j, bis terve die. This is the celebrated medicine of Dr. Griffith, directed in a solid form.

PILŪLÆ GALBĀNI COMPOSITÆ. (*Galbani gummi-res. 3j, myrrhæ, sagapeni, sing. 3iss, assufatidæ gummi-res. 3ss, syr. q. s.*) Stimulant, antispasmodic; in hysterical, hypochondriacal, and other nervous complaints, gr. x ad 3 ss, bis terve die.

PILŪLÆ HYDRARGÿRI. (*Hydrarg. purif. 3ij, confect. rosæ gallicæ 3ij, glycyrrh. radice contritæ 3j.* Rub the mercury with the confection, until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice root, and beat the whole into a mass.) Alterative, &c. gr. v ad gr. x, or more, bis terve die.

PILŪLÆ HYDRARGÿRI SUBMURIĀTIS COMPOSITÆ. L. (*Hydrarg. submuriatis, antimonii sulph. præcip. sing. 3j, guaiaci gummi-res contritæ 3ij.* Rub the

submuriate of mercury first with the preeipitated sulphuret of antimony, then with the guaiacum, and add a sufficient quantity of mucilage of acacia to form a mass.) Alterative, diaphoretic; in chronic eruptions, &c. gr. v ad gr. x, bis dic.

PILŪLÆ RHĒI COMPOSITÆ. *E.* (*Rhei rad. contritæ* ʒj, *aloes spicatæ extr.* ʒvi, *myrrhæ* ʒss, *olei menthæ piperitæ* ʒss, *syr. aurantii q. s.*) Laxative, stomachic, gr. x ad ʒss. Rhubarb ʒij, aloes ʒss, myrrh ʒj, and oil of peppermint ℥iij, amply suffice for twenty-four pills.

PILŪLÆ SAPŌNIS CUM OPĪO. *L.E.* (*Opii duri contriti* ʒss, *saponis duri* ʒij.) Anodyne, gr. ij ad gr. x. Five grains contain one of opium. In the *pilulæ opiatæ* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, the proportion of opium is gr. j in gr. x.

PILŪLÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. (*Scillæ rccens crsic. et contritæ* ʒj, *zingib. radicis contritæ, saponis duri, sing.* ʒiij, *ammoniaci contriti* ʒij. Mix the powders together; then beat them with the soap, adding as much syrup as may be sufficient to form a mass.) Attenuant, expectorant, diuretic, gr. x ad ʒj, bis terve die. Ten gr. contain about one of dried squill.

PILŪLÆ E STYRĀCE. *D.* (*Styracis balsami*, ʒiij, *opii purif. mollis, croci, sing.* ʒj.) Anodyne, gr. iij ad gr. x.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. Jamaica pepper, or allspiec. Stimulant, aromatic, carminative, gr. v ad ʒj. See *Aq. Ol. & Spir.*

PIPĒRIS LONGI FRUCTUS, (us, m.) Long pepper. Stimulant, aromatic, gr. v ad ʒj, Also sialagogue.

PIPĒRIS NIGRI BACCÆ. Black pepper. Similar to the preceding. Put into chicken broth or beef tea, says Dr. Clerk, it will sometimes make them stay on the stomach in gouty cases, when every thing else is thrown up. Externally, see *Ung.*

PIX (īeis, f.) **ARIDA**. Dried or Burgundy pitch. Stimulant, diaphoretic; in iethyosis ʒj ad ʒiij, or more, daily, made into pills with some farinaceous powder and syrup. Externally stimulant, anodyne. See *Empl.* & *Ung.*

PIX LIQUIDA. Tar. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, deobstruent; in cold, languid, phlegmatic habits, ʒj ad ʒj. See *Aq.* Tar is a mixture of resin, empyreumatic oil, charcoal, and acetous acid. The acid itself is not only soluble in water, but it also renders the empyreumatic oil more soluble than it otherwise would be. Externally, see *Ung.*

PLUMBI SUBCARBONAS. Carbonate of lead, or cerussc. *L. E.* Externally cooling, astringent; in unguents and lotions. See *Ung. oxidi plumbi albi.*

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMI-VITREUM. Semivitrified oxyd of lead, or litharge. See *Empl.*

PLUMBI SUPERACETAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Cerussa acetata.*) Astringent: in hæmorrhages, colliquative diarrhœas or sweats, &c. gr. ss ad gr. ij, with tincture of opium miiij, sextis horis. Externally, weak solutions, cooling, sedative, astringent; strong solutions, stimulant, astringent, ʒss ad ʒj to water ʒvj. See *Cerat.*

PORRI RADIX. Leek root. *L.* Stimulant, expectorant, diuretic; in dropsy, &c. juice ʒj ad ʒss. Also in decoction ʒij boiled in lbiv of water to lbij: dose lbss, fasting, bis die, in calculus. In poultice suppurative.

POTASSA (æ, f.) **FUSA**. (*Olim, Kali purum.*) Strongest common caustic.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. Milder common caustic. (*Liquoris potassæ lbij, calcis recentis lbj.* Boil the solution of potash to lbj, then add the lime, previously slacked by the addition of water, and mix them intimately together.)

POTASSÆ ACĒTAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Kali acetātum.*) Diaphoretic, diuretic, deobstruent, $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{j}$ ad $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$. Laxative, diuretic, \mathfrak{Z} iss ad \mathfrak{Z} iij, or more.

POTASSÆ CARBŌNAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) *L.* Antacid, attenuant, diuretic, gr. x ad \mathfrak{Z} ss. Carbonate of potash contains double the quantity of carbonic acid that the subcarbonate does, and does not, like it, deliquesce. One scruple requires \mathfrak{Z} iij of lemon juice, or gr. xij of citric acid, for saturation.

POTASSÆ NITRAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Nitrum purif.*) Refrigerant, diaphoretic, diuretic, gr. x ad \mathfrak{Z} ss. See *Troch. nitratis potassæ*. In gargles refrigerant, attenuant, detergent, \mathfrak{Z} j in \mathfrak{Z} iv. Half an ounce powdered being put into a saucer placed in a pipkin of heated sand, and having \mathfrak{Z} ij of sulphuric acid then poured on it, affords the nitric acid vapour recommended by Dr. Carmichael Smyth, for destroying contagion.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBŌNAS. (*Olim, Kali præp.*) Antacid, attenuant, diuretic, gr. v ad $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{j}$, properly diluted. See *Liq. & Aq. super-carb. potassæ*. One scruple of subcarbonate of potash requires \mathfrak{Z} ss of lemon-juice, gr. xvj of citric acid, or somewhat more than \mathfrak{Z} iss of diluted sulphuric acid, for saturation.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Kali vitriolātum.*) Cooling, aperient, $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{j}$ ad \mathfrak{Z} ss. Mildly cathartic, \mathfrak{Z} iv ad \mathfrak{Z} v.

POTASSÆ SULPHURĒTUM, (i, n.) (*Sulphuris loti \mathfrak{Z} j, potassæ subcarbonatis \mathfrak{Z} v.* Rub them together, and heat the mixture in a covered crucible, over a gentle fire, until they have united.) Diaphoretic; against herpetic eruptions, arsenical, mercurial, and saturnine poisons, &c. gr. v ad gr. xv, or more, properly diluted. Also externally against psora, and other cutaneous diseases, \mathfrak{Z} j— \mathfrak{Z} ss to water $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}$. Sulphuret of potash

3 ij—3 ss, solution of lime ꝥj, form a useful application in tinca, &c.

POTASSÆ SUPERSULPHAS. *L.* Cooling, aperient, ʒj ad 3 ss. Mildly cathartic, 3 j ad 3 ij, or more. This salt was formerly used in pharmacy, under the title of *Sal enixum*. It affords a useful means of exhibiting sulphuric acid combined with an opening salt, in a solid form, being composed of 37 parts of sulphate of potash with 33 excess of acid.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS, (atis, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Tartari crystalli.*) Cooling, laxative, diuretic, 3 j ad 3 iij, bis terve die. Cathartic, diuretic; in dropsies, &c. 3 ss ad 3 j, or more, every or every other morn, taken in 10 or 12 oz. of water, *partitis vicibus*. When joined with a fifth or sixth part of borate of soda, and given to the amount of 3 ss at least, daily, it is rendered, says Quarin, not only more soluble in water, but also of much greater efficacy in ascites proceeding from visceral obstructions.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. (*Olim, Kali tartarisatum.*) Aperient, ʒj ad 3 j. Purgative, 3 ij ad 3 ss, or more.

PRŪNA, (ōruin, n.) Prunes, or French plums. Cooling, laxative.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM, (i, n.) Red saunders wood. This is principally used as a colouring drug; it imparts a strong red colour to spirits only.

PTEROCARPI DRACŌNIS RESĪNA. Dragon's blood. *E.* Astringent, gr. x ad ʒij. Externally in plasters corroborant.

PULEGIUM, (i, n.) Penny-royal. Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, emmenagogue, gr. x ad ʒij. See *Aq. Ol. & Spir.*

PULVIS ALŌĒS COMPOSITUS. *L. D.* (*Alocs spicata extr. 3 iss. guaiaci gummi-res. 3 j, pulv. cinnamomi*

comp. ʒ ss. Reduce the aloes and guaiacum separately into powder; then add the compound powder of cinnamon, and mix.) Warm, aperient, laxative; in dyspeptic and spasmodic complaints of the stomach and bowels, gr. x ad ʒj.

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. *E.* (*Aluminis partes quatuor, kino partem unam.* Rub them together to a fine powder.) Tonic, astringent; in uterine hæmorrhages, &c. gr. x ad ʒ ss.

PULVIS ANTIMONIÆ. Febrifuge, sudorific, gr. v ad gr. xv, or more. Alterative, diaphoretic, gr. ij ad gr. v.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. *E. D.* (*Asuri folior. partes tres, origani majoranæ folior. lavandulæ folior. utriusque partem unam.* Rub them together into a powder.) Errhine, gr. v ad ʒj. This preparation is equal to any of the powders sold under the name of *Herb Snuff*.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. (*Cinnam. cort. ʒ ij, cardamomi sem. ʒ iss, zingiberis rad. ʒ j, piperis longi fructus ʒ ss.* Rub them together to a very fine powder.) Stimulant, carminative, stomachic, gr. v ad gr. x, or more.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS. *L.* (*Contrayervæ rad. contritæ ʒ v, testarum præp. ʒ iss.* Mix.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, ʒj ad ʒij, or more.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO. *L. E.* (*Opii duri contriti ʒ j, cornuum ustorum et præp. ʒ j, coccorum contritorum ʒ j.* Mix.) Anodyne, absorbent, gr. v ad gr. x, or more. Ten grains contain one of opium.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS. *L. E.* (*Cretæ præp. ʒ ss, cinnamomi cort. ʒ iv, tormentillæ rad. acaciæ gummi, sing. ʒ iij, piperis longi fructus ʒ ss.* Reduce them separately into powder, and mix.) Astringent, stomachic, carminative, ʒj ad ʒij.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. *L.* (*Pulv. cretæ comp. ʒ vjss, opii duri ʒ iv.*) Astringent, sto-

machie, carminative, gr. xv ad \mathfrak{D} ij. Two ser. contain gr. j of opium.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. (*Ipecacuanhæ rad. contritæ, opii duri contriti, sing. $\mathfrak{3}$ j, potassæ sulphatis contritæ $\mathfrak{3}$ j.* Mix.) Anodyne, diaphoretic, gr. v ad gr. xv. Ten grains contain one of opium.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. *E.* (*Jalapæ rad. partem unam, potassæ supertartratis partes duas.* Rub them together to a very fine powder.) Purgative, $\mathfrak{3}$ ss ad \mathfrak{D} ij, or more.

PULVIS KĪNO COMPOSITUS. *L.* (*Kino $\mathfrak{3}$ xv, cinnamomi cort. $\mathfrak{3}$ ss, opii duri $\mathfrak{3}$ j.* Rub them separately into fine powder, and mix.) Astringent, stomachic; in pyrosis, &c. gr. v ad \mathfrak{D} j. One ser. contains gr. j of opium.

PULVIS QUERCUS MARINÆ. (*Olim, Æthiops vegetabilis.*) *D.* (Take of fucus, or sea wrack, with its fructification or vesicles, any quantity. When it is cleansed of its impurities, and dried, put it into an iron vessel or crueible, with a perforated cover, and subject it to the fire, until the steam shall cease to arise, and the mass shall appear of a dull red colour; then reduce it to powder.) Discutient; in serofulous complaints, bronchocele, &c. $\mathfrak{3}$ ss ad $\mathfrak{3}$ j, bis die.

PULVIS SALĪNUS COMPOSITUS. *E.* (*Sodæ murialis, magnesiæ sulphatis, utriusque partes quatuor, potassæ sulphatis partes tres.* Dry the salts with a gentle heat; after reducing them separately to fine powder, rub them together, and keep the mixture in a well-corked phial.) In costive habits, its operation is mild and pleasant, taken in the quantity of a teaspoonful in \mathfrak{t} ss of water before breakfast, and repeated daily.

PULVIS SCAMMONÆÆ COMPOSITUS. (*Scammonææ gummi-res. extracti jalapæ duri, sing. $\mathfrak{3}$ ij, zingiberis*

rad. ʒ ss. Reduce them separately into very fine powder, and mix.) Cathartic, gr. x ad gr. xv. Instead of extract of jalap, sulphate of potash is ordered by the Dublin college, and by the Edinburgh supertartrate of potash without the ginger.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS. *L.* (*Sennæ fol. potassæ supertartratis*, sing. ʒ ij, *scammonæ gummi-res.* ʒ ss, *zingib. rad.* ʒ ij. Reduce the scammony by itself, and the rest of the ingredients together, into very fine powder, then mix.) Cathartic, ʒj ad ʒj.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. *L.* (*Tragacanthæ contritæ. acaciæ gummi contriti, amyli*, sing. ʒ iss, *sacch. purif.* ʒ iij. Rub the starch and sugar together to a powder, then add the tragacanth and gum acacia, and mix.) Demulcent, incrassant; in hectic cases, tickling coughs, strangury, &c. ʒ ss ad ʒj, or more.

PYRÆTHIRI RADIX. Spanish chamomile root. Acrid, stimulant, attenuant; in paralytic and other complaints, gr. iij ad ʒj. Also emetine, sialagoguc. In gargles for loss of speech, palsy of the tongue, &c. ʒ iij ad ʒvj, boiled in water ℥j to ʒ xij, to which may be added, if required, ʒ iij of muriate of ammonia.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. Quassia wood. Tonic, stomachic, gr. v ad ʒj. See *Infus.* & *Tinct.*

QUERCUS CORTEX. Oak bark. Strongly astringent, gr. xv ad ʒ ss. See *Extr.* Such as are liable to be affected with cynanche from a slight application of cold, says Dr. Cullen, may often prevent or soon remove the disease, by gargling with a strong decoction or infusion of oak bark, to ℥j of which ʒ ss of alum, and ʒ ij of brandy are added. In fomentation, astringent. See *Decoct.*

RESINA FLAVA. Yellow rosin. Externally, see *Cerat.*

RESĪNA NIGRA. Black pitch. See *Ung.*

RHAMNI BACCÆ. Buckthorn berries. Cathartic, juice, \bar{z} ss ad \bar{z} j. See *Syr.*

RHĒI RADIX. Rhubarb root. Purgative, astringent, stomachic, gr. x ad $\bar{\Theta}$ ij. See *Extr. Infus. Pil. Tinct. & Vin.* Also externally to promote the granulation and healing of ulcers, sprinkled twice a day:—when it proves too irritating, the addition of a ninth part of opium is usefully made.

RHOEĀDOS PETĀLA. Red poppy petals. *L. D.* Slightly narcotic. See *Syr.*

RHODŌDENDRI CHRYSANTHI FOLĪA. The yellow flowered rhododendron. *E.* Acrid, narcotic, tonic, subastringent; in rheumatism, gout, &c. gr. v ad gr. x, or more, bis terve dic; or \bar{z} iss ad \bar{z} ij, infused for a night in boiling water \bar{z} ix, every morn, drinking nothing after it for some time.

RICĪNI SEMĪNA. Castor seeds. See *Ol.* The seeds themselves in the quantity even of a few grains, operate too violently for exhibition.

ROSÆ CANĪNÆ PULPA. Dog-rose pulp. *L. E.* Cooling, astringent. See *Conf.*

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETĀLA. Damask-rose petals. Laxative, aromatic, $\bar{\Theta}$ j ad \bar{z} j. See *Aq. & Syr.*

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETĀLA. Red-rose petals. Subastringent, $\bar{\Theta}$ j ad \bar{z} j. See *Conf. Infus. Mel. & Syr.*

ROSMARĪNI CACUMĪNA. Rosemary tops. Stimulant, antispasmodic; against nervous headaches, sinkings, &c. gr. x ad $\bar{\Theta}$ ij, in infusion \bar{z} j ad \bar{z} iss. See *Ol. & Spir.*

RUBIÆ RADIX. Madder root. Astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue, \bar{z} ss ad \bar{z} j, in decoction \bar{z} iss ad \bar{z} ij, ter, quaterve dic.

RUMĪCIS AQUATĪCI RADIX. Great water-dock. *D.* Strongly astringent, decostruent; in defecations of the skin, &c. $\bar{\Theta}$ j ad \bar{z} j, in infusion \bar{z} ss ad \bar{z} ij, bis

terve die. This root powdered is said to be an excellent dentifrice.

RUTÆ FOLIĀ. Rue leaves. Stimulant, attenuant, antispasmodic, gr. xv ad ʒij. 'See *Conf. & Extr. & Ol. herbæ flor. rutæ.*

SABINÆ FOLIĀ. Savine leaves. Stimulant, antispasmodic, aperient, diuretic; in cold phlegmatic habits, gr. xv ad ʒij, bis terve die. See *Extr. & Ol. juniperi sabinæ vol.* Externally escharotic; to venereal warts, condylomata, &c. with or without an equal quantity of verdigrise, sprinkled once a day. See *Cerat.*

SACCHĀRUM, (i, n.) Moist sugar. Nutritive, attenuant, laxative.

SACCHĀRUM PURIFICĀTUM. Double-refined sugar. Nutritive. Taken early and in large quantities, it is said to be an effectual antidote to verdigrise and the eupreous poison. Externally escharotic.

SAGAPĒNUM, (i, n.) Aperient, deobstruent, antispasmodic; in hysteric cases, palsies, &c. gr. x ad ʒss, ter die.

SALĪCIS CORTEX. Great round-leaved willow-bark. *L. E.* Tonic, astringent; in intermittents, &c. ʒj ad ʒj.

SALĪCIS FRAGĪLIS CORTEX. Crack-willow bark. *D.* Virtues and dose as the preceding.

SALVIÆ OFFICINĀLIS FOLIĀ. Sage. *E. D.* Stimulant, diaphoretic, stomachic, gr. xv ad ʒij. In gargles detergent. This plant, says Van Swieten, is useful in restraining the too long continued and weakening flow of milk from the breasts of nurses. It has been employed also for checking night sweats, which arise otherwise than from a hectic disposition.

SAMBŪCI FLORES. Common elder-flowers. In fomentations discutient. See *Ung.* Besides the flowers of the common elder, the berries and the bark are also

retained by the Edinburgh and Dublin colleges. Berries aperient, deobstruent. See *Suc.* Inner bark cathartic, hydragogue; in dropsies, &c. gr. v ad \mathfrak{D} j, in infusion \mathfrak{z} j per diem, expressed juice \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ss pro dosi.

SAPŌ (ōnis, m.) DŪRUS. Hard soap made of olive-oil and soda. Aperient, diuretic, detergent, gr. x ad \mathfrak{z} ss, bis terve die. Lithontriptic, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j, daily. Externally, see *Cerat. Empl. Lin. & Tinct.*

SAPŌ MOLLIS. Soft soap made of oil and potash, vulgarly called black soap. *L. E.* In clysters laxative, to break down and remove indurated scybala, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j, in some suitable liquid \mathfrak{t} j. In unguents detergent.

SARSĀPĀRILLÆ RADIX. Alterative, diaphoretic, in powder \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} iss or more, ter die. See *Decoct. & Extr.*

SASSAFRAS LIGNUM ET RADIX. Stimulant, diaphoretic, \mathfrak{D} j ad \mathfrak{z} j, in decoction or infusion \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j, bis die. See *Ōl. lauri sassafras.*

SCAMMŌNĒÆ GUMMI-RESĪNA. Scammony. Cathartic, gr. v ad gr. xv, well triturated with an equal quantity of supertartrate of potash (whereby is formed the *Pulvis scammonii compositus* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia), sugar, or the like. See *Conf. & Pulv.*

SCILLÆ RADIX. Squill root. Acrid, expectorant, diuretic, fresh squill gr. v ad gr. xv, fresh dried squill gr. j ad gr. iij, bis terve die. When larger doses are given, it proves commonly emetic, sometimes cathartic. See *Acet. Oxym. Pil. Syr. & Tinct.*

SCROPHULARIÆ HERBA. Great fig-wort, kerne wort. *D.* Stimulant, tonic, antispasmodic, in infusion \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ij, ter quaterve die. Externally fresh herb bruised, stimulant, discutient; against scrofulous swellings, blind piles, &c.

SENĖGÆ RADIX. Rattlesnake-root. Acrid, diaphoretic, diuretic, cathartic, $\mathfrak{D}j$ ad $\mathfrak{3}$ ss. See *Decoct.*

SENNÆ FOLIÆ. Senna leaves. Cathartic, $\mathfrak{D}j$ ad $\mathfrak{3}j$. In clysters purgative, $\mathfrak{3}$ ss, or more, infused in boiling water $\mathfrak{H}j$, or boiled in water $\mathfrak{H}ij$ to $\mathfrak{H}j$. See *Conf. Infus. Pulv. Syr. & Tinct. & Extr. cassiæ sennæ.*

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. Snakeroot. Tonic, aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic; in low fevers, atonic gout, mortifications, &c. gr. x ad $\mathfrak{3}$ ss, in decoction, or infusion $\mathfrak{3}$ ss ad $\mathfrak{3}j$, or more. See *Tinct.*

SEVUM (i, n.) PRÆPARĀTUM. Prepared mutton suet. Boiled in milk, it is sometimes used in chronic diarrhœas and dysenteries. Fresh suet $\mathfrak{3}ij$, new milk $\mathfrak{H}j$, set them over a gentle fire, and stir till they boil; then mix a heaped spoonful of starch powdered, and boil again a little:—this preparation may be sweetened to the taste, and the whole consumed in a day. Also externally in unguents.

SILI HERBA. Water-parsnip. *D.* Diuretic, antiscorbutic; in chronic eruptions, juice $\mathfrak{3}ij$, or more, bis die, with milk, which renders it less nauseous to the taste.

SIMAROUBÆ CORTEX. Tonic, stomachic, gr. x ad $\mathfrak{3}$ ss. See *Infus.*

SINĀPIS SEMĪNA. Common mustard-seed. Stimulant, attenuant; in paralytic and rheumatic complaints, &c. $\mathfrak{3}j$ ad $\mathfrak{3}$ ss, whole or only slightly bruised, bis die. Mustard-seed slightly bruised $\mathfrak{3}j$, confection of orange-peel $\mathfrak{3}$ iss, syrup q. s. to form an electuary;—dose $\mathfrak{3}ij$, ter quaterve die. To make mustard-whey, of which a tea-cup full is usually taken for a dose, boil $\mathfrak{H}ij$ of milk till it curdles, with two or three tablespoonsful of the seed newly bruised, and strain. Externally, see *Catapl.*

SISYMBRIUM (i, n.) NASTURTIUM, (i, n.) herba.

Common water-cresses. *E.* Stimulant, diuretic, juice \tilde{z} j ad \tilde{z} ij, bis terve die.

SODA (α , f.) TARTARIZATA. (*Olim, Natron tartarizatum.*) Mildly cathartic, \tilde{z} vj ad \tilde{z} iss. Except phosphate of soda, this salt is less nauseous to the taste than almost any other neutral. It is not pure tartarized soda, but is a triple salt, having peculiar properties, and consists of fifty-four tartrate of potash, and forty-six tartrate of soda.

SODÆ SUB-BORAS, (α is, m. f. & n.) Borate of soda, called borax. Deobstruent, diuretic, detergent, gr. x ad \tilde{z} ss, or more, bis terve die. In gargles detergent. See *Mel boracis*.

SODÆ CARBONAS, (α is, m. f. & n.) *L.* Antacid, attenuant, gr. vj ad Θ j, or more. Carbonate of soda has united with its base about two thirds more of carbonic acid than the subcarbonate has; and hence may be taken in nearly equal quantities, without affecting the stomach, although, from the less proportion of water contained in it, it may be considered as possessing little short of twice the strength. One scruple will neutralize gr. xij of citric acid.

SODÆ MURIAS, (α is, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Sal muricatus.*) Stimulant. In clyster stimulant, cathartic, \tilde{z} ss ad \tilde{z} j, or more. Externally in poultice made with a saturated solution, and equal parts of linseed powder and bread-crumbs, stimulant, discutient:—thus, with the occasional substitution of the common bread and milk poultice, when much redness and inflammation are excited by its continuance, it has frequently removed obstinate indolent swellings and glandular enlargements of a scrofulous nature.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS, (α is, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Natron præp.*) Antacid, attenuant, gr. x ad \tilde{z} ss. See *Aq. super-carbonat. sodæ*. According to Mr. Phillips, three parts of subcarbonate of soda will neutralize four

parts of supertartrate of potash. Carbonate of soda 3 ij, lance-leaved cinchona bark 3 j, mucilage of acacia q. s. to form an electuary: dose 3 ij bis terve die, in scrofula.

SODÆ SUBCARBŌNAS EXSICCĀTA. *L. D.* (Apply a gentle heat to ℥j of subcarbonate of soda, in a clean iron vessel, until it becomes perfectly dry, stirring constantly with an iron rod; lastly, reduce it to powder.) Antacid, attenuant, gr. v ad gr. xv. This has about double the strength of the preceding. Dried subcarbonate of soda, rhubarb powder, each equal parts, calumba powder two parts; mix:—dose ʒj ad 3 j, in scrofulous enlargements of the glands, &c.

SODÆ SULPHAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Natron vitriolātum.*) Cathartic; in habitual costiveness, bilious colics, &c. 3 j ad 3 iss. Joined with a third part of nitrate of potash, and given to the amount of ʒiv, three or four times a day, or in a dose sufficient to determine to the kidneys rather than the bowels, it has been found highly serviceable in abating the symptoms of gonorrhœa, and even frequently in removing altogether the complaint.

SOLUTĪO (ōnis, f.) **ACETĀTIS ZINCI.** *E.* (*Zinci sulphatis 3 j, aquæ distil. p. 3 x. Dissolve. Plumbi superacetatis ʒiv, aquæ distil. 3 x. Dissolve. Mix these solutions; let them stand at rest a little, then filter the liquor.*) Externally astringent. Both as a collyrium and injection it is greatly esteemed by many practitioners.

SOLUTĪO MURIĀTIS BARŪTÆ. *E.* (*Muriatis barytæ partem unam, aquæ distil. partes tres. Dissolve.*) Tonic, diuretic, deobstruent; in scrofula, indurations of the prostate gland, chronic pains of the stomach, &c. ℥v ad ℥x, or more, bis terve die, in some distilled water.

SOLUTĪO SULPHĀTIS CUPRI COMPOSĪTA. *E.* (*Cu-*

pri sulphatis, aluminis, utriusque ʒ iij, aquæ, r. ℥ ij, acidi sulphurici, r. ʒ iss. Boil the salts in the water until they are dissolved; then filter the liquor through paper, and add the acid.) Externally, to stop hæmorrhages at the nose, or other parts.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS ZINCI. *E.* (*Zinci sulphatis gr. xvj, aquæ, r. ʒ viij, acidi sulphurici diluti ℥ xvj.* Dissolve the sulphate of zinc in the water; then add the acid, and filter through paper.) Externally cooling, astringent; to inflamed or watery eyes.

SPARTII CACUMINA, (*orum, m.*) Broom tops. Cathartic, diuretic, ʒ ad ʒj, or more. See *Extr.* The cure of dropsy, says Dr. Cullen, has been often effected by giving ʒj of a decoction, made by boiling ʒ ss of fresh broom tops in water ℥j to ℥ ss, every hour or two, till it operated by stool and urine, and repeating this process every or every other day. A stronger decoction is preferred by some.

SPIGELIÆ RADIX. Indian pink root. Sedative, laxative, anthelmintic; in low remittent worm fevers, &c. to children of four or five years old, gr. viij ad gr. xij, in infusion ʒj, or more; to adults, in powder ʒ ss ad ʒij, in decoction or infusion ʒ iss, or more, bis die. Should it fail to produce a laxative effect, a mercurial purgative ought to be occasionally interposed.

SPIRITUS (us, m.) ÆTHĒRIS AROMATICUS. *I. E.* (*Cinnamomi cort. contusi ʒ iij, cardamomi sem. contritorum ʒ iss, piperis longi fructus contriti, zingib. rad. concisæ, sing. ʒj, spir. ætheris sulphurici ℥j.* Digest for fourteen days, in a close glass vessel, and strain. Stimulant, stomachic, ʒ ss ad ʒj.

SPIRITUS ÆTHĒRIS NITRICI. (*Olim, Spir. ætheris nitrosi.*) Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, ℥xx ad ʒj, or more.

SPIRITUS ÆTHĒRIS SULPHURICI. (*Ætheris rectificati ℥ ss, spir. rect. ℥j. Mix.*) Stimulant, diu

retic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, 3 ss ad 3 iss, or more. Spirit of sulphuric ether 3 j, decoction of barley 3 vj, syrup of marshmallow 3 ss, form a good discutient gargle in slight inflammation of the fauces.

SPIRĪTUS ÆTHĒRIS SULPHURĪCI COMPOSITUS. L. D. (*Spir. ætheris sulph. ʒj, olei ætherci 3 ij.*) This is supposed to be the *Liquor anodynus mineralis* of Hoffman; and in doses of 3 ss to 3 iss, or more, is given in hysteric, arthritic, and other painful complaints.

SPIRĪTUS AMMONIÆ. Stimulant, attenuant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, 3 ss ad 3 j.

SPIRĪTUS AMMONIÆ AROMATĪCUS. (*Cinnamomi cort. caryoph. sing. 3 ij, limonis cort. 3 iv, potassæ subcarb. ʒss, ammoniæ muriatis 3 v, spir. rect. ʒiv, aquæ congium.* Mix, and distil six pints.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, 3 ss ad 3 j, or more.

SPIRĪTUS AMMONIÆ FOETĪDUS. (*Spir. ammoniæ ʒij, assafœtidæ 3 ij.* Macerate for twelve days, then distil off ʒiss.) Stimulant, antispasmodic; against gout in the stomach or bowels, hysteric disorders, &c. 3 ss ad 3 j, or more.

SPIRĪTUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINĀTUS. L. (*Mastiches 3 ij, alcoholis 3 ix, olei lavandulæ ʒxv, olei succini ʒiv, liquoris ammoniæ 3 x.* Macerate the mastich in the alcohol, that it may dissolve, and pour off the clear tincture; to this add the remaining ingredients, and shake them together.) This, under the name of *Eau de Luce*, is principally used for smelling to in lownesses and faintings. As a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic, however, it is sometimes given internally, from ʒxv ad ʒxl, on the sudden subsiding of exanthemata, and receding of arthritic appearances from the extremities.

SPIRĪTUS ANĪSI. L. (*Anisi sem. ʒss, spir. ten. cong.*) Stimulant, carminative, stomachic, 3 ij ad 3 j.

SPIRĪTUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS. *L. D.* (*Armoraciæ rad. aurantii cort. exsic. sing. ℥j, myristicæ nucleor. ʒ ss, spir. ten. cong.*) Stimulant, stomaehic, ʒ iij ad ʒ j.

SPIRĪTUS CAMPHORÆ. (*Camphoræ ʒ iv, spir. rect. ℥ ij.* Mix, that the camphor may dissolve.) Externally against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbnesses, tumours, gangrene, sprains, &c. It is said to be efficacious also in checking an incipient whitlow, a linen compress being made wet with it, and thus kept constantly applied.

SPIRĪTUS CARUI. Stimulant, carminative, ʒ ij ad ʒ j, or more.

SPIRĪTUS CINNAMOMI. Stimulant, stomaehic, ʒ ij ad ʒ j.

SPIRĪTUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. (*Juniperi bac. ℥j, carui sem. fœniculi sem. sing. ʒ iss, spir. ten. congium.*) Stimulant, carminative, ʒ ij ad ʒ vj or more.

SPIRĪTUS LAVANDULÆ. (*Lavandulæ flor. ℥ ij, spir. rect. congium.*) Used principally as a perfume.

SPIRĪTUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS. (*Spir. lavandulæ ℥ iij, spir. rosmarini ℥j, cinnam. cort. contusi myristicæ nucleor. cort. sing. ʒ ss, pterocarpi ligni concisi ʒ j.* Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, antispasmodic; against nervous languors, &c. ʒ ss ad ʒ ij.

SPIRĪTUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. *L. E.*—**MENTHÆ VIRIDIS,** *L.*—**MYRISTICÆ,**—**PIMENTÆ,**—**PULEGI,** *L.* Of these severally ʒ ij ad ʒ j, or more. Except that of lavender and rosemary, all the distilled spirits of plants are of the same strength as proof-spirit.

SPIRĪTUS RECTIFICATUS. Rectified spirit ʒ ij, solution of acetate of ammonia ʒ vj, form a useful lotion in mammary abscesses, previous to suppuration, in incipient external glandular inflammations, especially after blood has been drawn from the part, and the

quently in discussing paronychia, after the application of leeches.

SPIRĪTUS ROSMARĪNI. (*Rosmarini cacum. rec. ℥ij, spir. rect. congiūm.*) This, it is said, diluted with water, removes sunburnings of the skin. Muriate of ammonia \mathfrak{z} iij, water ℥iss, spirit of rosemary ℥ss, Mr. Justamond recommends for removing coagulation of the milk in the breasts of women, after lying-in, to be used a little warm, by means of cloths made wet with it, and applied constantly.

SPIRĪTUS TENUIOR. Proof-spirit. (This consists of equal parts of rectified spirit and water.) Diluted with four or six times its quantity of cold water, and applied as well to the ball of the eye as the eye-lids, it is often used in chronic ophthalmies with advantage.

SPONGĪA, (æ. f.) Sponge. Externally to stop hæmorrhages. When used as a tent for dilating wounds and ulcers, it is previously dipped in melted wax, and the wax squeezed out of it in a press.

SPONGĪA USTA. *L. D.* Stimulant, discutient; in scrofulous complaints, &c. \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j, bis die. In bronchocele it has often proved effectual, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ss, being made into a troche or lozenge, and held under the tongue till dissolved, and then swallowed, twice or thrice daily, for some weeks. Burnt sponge is said to consist of charcoal, mixed with a little muriate of soda and phosphate of lime.

STANNUM, (i, n.) Tin filings. Anthelminthic; against tænia, &c. \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ss, made into a bolus with \mathfrak{z} ss of compound powder of tragacanth and syrup, bis die.

STAPHISAGRĪÆ SEMĪNĀ. Stavesacre seed. Acrid, emetic, cathartic, gr. iij ad gr. x. Also externally against the itch, vermin, &c. When employed for the destruction of pediculi, it is best applied mixed in a small proportion with hair powder.

STYRĀCIS BALSĀMUM, (i, n.) Storax balsam. Stimulant, gr. x ad ʒ ss. See *Pil. e styrace*. Also externally, joined with a double proportion of pitch ointment, against paralytic numbnesses and debility of the limbs, following rickets.

SUBCARBŌNAS FERRI PRÆPARĀTUS. (*Olim, Ferrulīgo.*) *E. D.* Astringent, tonic, gr. x ad ʒ ss. Emmenagogue, gr. xv ad ʒj, joined with some aromatic (as *pulvis cinnam. comp.*) ter die.

SUBMURIAS HYDRARGŪRI PRÆCIPITĀTUS. (*Olim, Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis.*) *E. D.* Alterative, antivenereal, &c. gr. j ad gr. v, daily.

SUB-SULPHAS HYDRARGŪRI FLĀVUS. (*Olim, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus flavus, Turpethum mincrūle.*) *E. D.* Emetic, gr. ij ad gr. v. Also errhine; against amaurosis attended with dilatation of the pupil, &c. gr. ʒ, or more, mixed with eight times its weight of liquorice powder, or the compound powder of asarabacca, once or twice a day:—where the nose is peculiarly dry, Mr. Ware advises the steam of warm water to be previously inhaled.

SUCCINUM, (i, n.) Amber. Antispasmodic, corroborant, ʒj ad ʒj. See *Acid. & Ol.*

SUCCUS SPISSĀTUS LACTŪCÆ VIRŌSÆ. *E.* (Bruise the fresh leaves of wild lettuce; and including them in a hempen bag, compress them strongly till they yield their juice, which is to be evaporated, and immediately reduced to the consistence of thick honey, in flat vessels heated with boiling water, saturated with muriate of soda. After the mass has become cold let it be put in glazed earthen vessels, and moistened with rectified spirit.) Narcotic, aperient, diuretic; in dropsies proceeding from visceral obstructions, jaundice, &c. gr. v ad ʒj, or more, bis terve die. By gradually increasing the dose, Dr. Collin, of Vienna has given it to the extent of ʒiij, daily. After the

above manner, the Edinbvrgh College direct the inspissated juice of hemlock, henbane, deadly nightshade, and wolfsbane, to be prepared, from their leaves.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI NIGRÆ. *E. D.* (*Succi baccarum sambuci maturarum ℥v, sacchari purif. ℥j.* Evaporate with a gentle heat, to the consistence of pretty thick honey.) Aperient, deobstruent, ʒ ss ad ʒ iss. Diluted with water, it is often used with advantage in common colds.

SULPHAS FERRI EXSICCATUS. *E. D.* (*Sulphatis ferri quantum velis.* Expose it to the action of a moderate heat, in an unglazed earthen vessel, until it become white and perfectly dry.) It is used in preparing the oxymuriatic alkaline water, &c.

SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHŪRE. (*Olim, Sal polycrestus.*) *E.* Cooling, aperient, gr. xv ad ʒ ss, bis terve die.

SULPHUR (ŭris, n.) LOTUM. (Pour boiling water on the sublimed sulphur, so that the acid may be entirely washed away, then dry it.) Laxative, diaphoretic, ʒ ss ad ʒ j, or more. See *Ol. sulphuratum*.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. *L. D.* Laxative, diaphoretic, ʒ j ad ʒ ij. A lotion, says Mr. B. Bell, consisting of precipitated sulphur ʒ ij, superacetate of lead ℥j, rosewater ℥ss, used night and morning, has proved often effectual in curing that herpetic eruption in the face, to which some persons, especially females, are liable.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. (*Olim, Sulphuris flores.*) Externally antipsoric. See *Ung.*

SWIETENIA (æ, f.) FEBRIFUGA, cortex. *D.* Tonic, astringent, ℥j ad ℥ij. This bark has formed a valuable substitute for Peruvian bark in the East Indies, where that is scarce and dear. It is, however, merely an astringent, and contains no cinchonin.

SWIETENIA MAHAGONI, *cortex*. Mahogany-tree.
E. Tonic, astringent, ʒj ad ʒij, or more.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX. (*Sacch. purif.* ℥ijss, *aquæ* ℥j.
 Dissolve the sugar in the water, in a water-bath; set it aside for twenty-four hours; then remove the seum, and pour off the clear liquor from any existing feeuleneics.) To keep syrups without fermenting, it is necessary that their temperature should be attended to, and kept as near 55° as possible; which purpose a good cellar will in general answer.

SYRUPUS ACIDI ACETOSI. *E.* (*Aceti vini*, ℞. ℥ijss, *sacch. purif.* ℥ijss. Boil them so as to form a syrup.) Cooling, antiseptic, ʒj ad ʒij.

SYRUPUS ALLII. *D.* (*Allii rad. incisæ* ℥j, *aquæ ferventis* ℥ij. Macerate them in a close vessel for twelve hours; then add to the strained liquor *Sacch. purif.* ℥iv.) Stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, ʒj ad ʒij.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ. *L. E.* (*Althææ rad. rec. contusæ* ℥ss, *sacch. purif.* ℥ij, *aquæ* ℥iv. Boil to ℥ij, and express the liquor when cold. Set it by for twenty-four hours, then pour off the liquor from the feeuleneics, add it to the sugar, and boil to a proper thickness.) Demulcent; against tickling coughs, &c. ʒj ad ʒij, or more.

SYRUPUS AURANTIORUM. (*Aurantii cort. rec.* ʒij, *aquæ fervent.* ℥j. *sacch. purif.* ℥ij. Macerate the orange-peel in the water for twelve hours, in a covered vessel; then pour off the liquor, and add to it the sugar.) Stomachic, ʒj ad ʒij, or more.

SYRUPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNALIS. *E.* (*Rad. colchici rec. in frusta tenuia sectæ*, ʒj, *aceti*, ℞. ʒxxvj. *sacch. purif.* ʒxxvj. Macerate the root in the vinegar two days, now and then shaking the vessel; then strain it with a gentle pressure; to the strained liquor add the sugar, and boil a little, so as to form a syrup.)

Acrid, diuretic; in dropsy, &c. 3j gradually increased to $\tilde{3}j$, or more, bis die.

SYRŪPUS CROCI. *L.* (*Croci $\tilde{3}j$, aquæ ferv. $\mathfrak{h}j$, sacch. purif. $\mathfrak{h}ijss$.* Macerate the saffron in the water for twelve hours, in a covered vessel; then strain the liquor, and add to it the sugar.) Cordial, 3j ad 3ij, or more. It is chiefly used as a colouring addition.

SYRŪPUS DIANTHI CARYŎPHILLI. *L. D.* (*Petalorum dianthi caryoph. rcc. unguibus rcsectis, $\mathfrak{h}j$, aquæ bullientis $\mathfrak{h}iv$, sacch. purif. $\mathfrak{h}vij$.* Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; then strain the liquor; add the sugar previously beat, and dissolve it by a gentle heat, so as to form a syrup.) It is chiefly valued on account of its fine red colour; which, however, is destructible by alkaline salts.

SYRŪPUS LIMŌNUM. (*Limonum succi colati $\mathfrak{h}j$, sacch. purif. $\mathfrak{h}ij$.* Dissolve the sugar in the lemon-juice, in the manner directed for syrup.) Cooling; in bilious inflammatory disorders, gastritis, &c. 3j ad 3ij.

SYRŪPUS MORI. *L.* (*Mori succi colati $\mathfrak{h}j$, sacch. purif. $\mathfrak{h}ij$.* Dissolve the sugar in the mulberry-juice, in the manner directed for syrup.) Grateful, cooling, 3j ad $\tilde{3}ss$.

SYRŪPUS OPĪI. *D.* (*Extracti opii gr. xvij, aquæ ferv. $\mathfrak{h}ss$.* Macerate till the opium be dissolved, then add *Sacch. purif. $\tilde{3}xivss$* , and form a syrup.) Anodyne, hypnotic, 3ij ad 3j, or more. One oz. is equal to about gr. j of opium.

SYRŪPUS PAPAVERIS. (*Papaveris capsul. crsic. ct contusarum, exemptis seminibus, $\tilde{3}xiv$, sacch. purif. $\mathfrak{h}ij$, aquæ ferv. congios ijss.* Macerate the capsules in the water for twelve hours, then boil, by means of a water-bath, to one gallon, and express the liquor. Boil the liquor again to $\mathfrak{h}ij$, and strain it while hot. Set it by for twelve hours, that the feces may subside;

then boil down the clear liquor to ℥j, and add the sugar in the manner directed for syrup.) Anodyne, hypnotic; to children ʒj ad ʒij, to adults ʒss ad ʒj, or more. Syrup of poppy, oil of almonds, confection of dog-rose, each ʒj; mix, and make a linctus.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI. *L. E. (Rhamni bac. succi rec. ℥iv, zingeribis rad. concisæ, pimentæ bac. contritæ, sing. ʒss, sacch. purif. ℥ijss.* Set by the juice for three days, that the feculencies may subside, and strain. To a pint of the clear juice add the ginger and allspice; then macerate in a gentle heat for four hours, and strain; boil the remaining juice to ℥iss, mix the liquors, and add the sugar in the manner directed for syrup.) Cathartic, ʒss ad ʒiss. Except in clysters, it is now seldom employed.

SYRUPUS RHOEADOS. *L. (Rheados petal. rec. ℥j, aquæ ferv. ʒxviij, sacch. purif. ℥ijss.* To the water, heated by means of a water-bath, add the petals, stirring them in gradually; and having removed the vessel, macerate for twelve hours; then press out the liquor, and set it aside, that the feculencies may subside; lastly, add the sugar, in the manner directed for syrup.) Slightly anodyne, ʒj ad ʒij, or more.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. *L. E. (Rosæ centifoliæ petal. exsic. ʒvij, sacch. purif. ℥vj, aquæ ferv. ℥iv.* Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours, and strain; evaporate the strained liquor by means of a water-bath, to ℥ijss, then add the sugar in the manner directed for syrup.) To children laxative, ʒij ad ʒss.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. *E. (Rosæ Gallicæ petal. sic. ʒvij, aquæ bullient. ꝑ. ℥v, sacch. purif. ℥vj.* Infuse the petals in the water for twelve hours, then boil a little; to the strained liquor add the sugar, and boil again a little, so as to form a syrup.) Subastringent, ʒj ad ʒij. It is chiefly valued on account of its fine red colour.

SYRŪPUS SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ. *E.* (*Aceti scillæ partes quatuor, sacch. purif. partes septem.* Dissolve the sugar with a gentle heat, so as to form a syrup.) Expectorant, diuretic, ʒj ad ʒij, or more.

SYRŪPUS SENNÆ. *L. D.* (*Sennæ foliorum ʒij, foeniculi seminum cont. ʒj, mannæ ʒij, sacchari purif. ʒj, aquæ ferventis ʒj.* Macerate, with a gentle heat, the senna and fennel seeds, in the water, for an hour; strain the liquor, and mix it with the manna and sugar, then boil to a due consistence.) Purgative to young children, for whom the preparation has been introduced, ʒij ad ʒss, or more.

SYRŪPUS TOLUTĀNUS. *L. E.* (*Bals. Tolutani ʒj, aquæ ferv. ʒj, sacch. purif. ʒij.* Boil the balsam in the water for half an hour, in a covered vessel, stirring it frequently, and strain the liquor when cold; then add the sugar in the manner directed for syrup.) Balsamic; for coughs, &c. ʒj ad ʒij.

SYRŪPUS VIOLÆ ODORĀTÆ. *E. D.* (*Florum rec. violæ ʒj, aquæ bullicnt. ʒiv, sacch. purif. ʒviijss.* Macerate the violets in the water for twenty-four hours, in a glass or glazed earthen vessel; then strain without expression, and to the strained liquor add the sugar powdered, and make a syrup.) To infants, a tea spoonful or two gently laxative.

SYRŪPUS ZINGIBĒRIS. (*Zingib. rad. concisæ ʒij, aquæ ferv. ʒj, sacch purif. ʒij.* Macerate the ginger in the water for four hours, and strain; then add the sugar in the manner directed for syrup. Carminative, stomachic, ʒj ad ʒij.

TABĀCI FOLIĀ. Tobacco leaves. Narcotic, diuretic, sometimes emetic, expectorant, gr. ss ad gr. v. See *Vin. nicotianæ tab.* Also errhine, sialagogue. By way of clyster purgative, in the form of smoke or infusion. See *Infus.*

TAMARINDI PULPA. Tamarind pulp. Cooling,

laxative, ʒ ss ad ʒ iss , in decoction ʒ ij ad ʒ iij to water, ʒj . See *Infus.* Tamarinds contain sugar, mucilage, citric acid, supertartrate of potash, tartaric acid, and malic acid. According to Vauquelin, ʒj of the pulp contains ʒ iss of solid citric acid.

TANACĒTI VULGĀRIS FLORES, FOLIĀ. *E. D.* Tansy. Tonic, deobstruent, stomachic, ʒ ss ad ʒ j . Also in infusion.

TARAXĀCI RADIX. Dandelion root. Tonic, aperient, diuretic, resolvent; in cases of obstructed liver, jaundice, &c. juice ʒ ss ad ʒ iss , or more, ter quaterve die. Also in decoction, ʒ iij boiled in water ʒ iss to ʒj , to which when strained, ʒ iij of sulphate of potash are added. Dose, a tea-cup full every two hours, until it operates. See *Extr.*

TEREBINTHĪNA (æ, f.) CANADENSIS. (*Olim, Balsamum Canadense.*) Stimulant, diuretic, detergent, ʒj ad ʒ ss , bis terve die. This and the following species of turpentine, from their possessing an agreeable aromatic flavour, are preferred to every other for internal use.

TEREBINTHĪNA CHĪA. *L.* Stimulant, corroborant, diuretic, detergent; in gleets, fluor albus, irritability of the bladder unaccompanied with inflammation, &c. ʒj ad ʒ j , bis terve die. It is often conjoined with a half or fourth part of rhubarb, and exhibited in the form of pills.

TEREBINTHĪNA VENĒTA. Resin of the larch pine. *E. D.* Stimulant, corroborant, diuretic, detergent, ʒj ad ʒ ij , bis die. In clyster stimulant, laxative, ʒ ss ad ʒ j , suspended in some watery vehicle, by means of mucilage or yolk of egg. Thus administered, says Dr. Cullen, we have found the Venice turpentine to be one of the most certain laxatives that could be employed in colics, and other cases of obstinate costiveness.—Thus also, it is frequently of service in violent attacks of pain from calculus, in sup-

pression of urine from the same cause, and in painful micturition arising from irritability of the bladder.

TEREBINTHĪNA VULGĀRIS. *L. D.* In elysters laxative, ʒ ss ad ʒ j . Externally stimulant, rubefacient. Common turpentine, clarified honey, each ʒ j , wheat flour q. s. to give the consistence of a cerate, form a useful application to open chilblains, when used night and morning.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLĒUM. See *Ol. terebinth. rect.*

TESTÆ (*ārum, f.*) **PRÆPARĀTÆ.** Prepared oyster shells. Antacid, absorbent, ʒ ss ad ʒ j . This preparation is the only animal carbonate of lime retained by the London college, the crab's claws and red coral being omitted, as possessing no superiority whatever. It is said to have an advantage over the mineral carbonates of lime, especially chalk, in being much purer.

TINCTŪRA ACETĀTIS FERRI. *D.* (*Potassæ acetatis ʒ ij, ferrī sulphatis ʒ j, spir. rect. ʒ ij.* Rub the acetate of potash with the sulphate of iron, in an earthen mortar, until they form a soft mass; then dry it with a moderate heat, and mix it with the spirit. Digest the mixture in a close vessel for seven days, shaking it frequently; and when the feces have subsided, pour off the clear liquor.) Astringent, tonic, mxx ad mxl , or more.

TINCTŪRA ACETĀTIS ZINCI. *D.* (*Zinci sulphatis, potassæ acetatis, sing. ʒ j, spir. rect. ʒ j.* Rub the sulphate of zinc and acetate of potash together, then add the spirit; digest for seven days, shaking the vessel frequently, and filter through paper.) Astringent, tonic, antispasmodic, ʒ ss ad ʒ j .

TINCTŪRA ALŌËS. (*Aloes spicatæ extr. contriti ʒ ss, extr. glycyrrh. ʒ iss, aquæ ʒ j, spir. rect. ʒ iv.* Digest in a sand-bath, until the extracts be dissolved, then strain.) Purgative, stomachic, ʒ ss ad ʒ iss , or more.

TINCTŪRA ALŌES ÆTHERĒA. *L.* (*Aloes spicatæ extr. contriti, myrrhæ contritæ, sing. ʒ iss, croci stig. concisorum ʒ j, spir. ætheris sulphurici, p. ʒ j.* Digest the myrrh with the spirit four days, in a close vessel, then add the aloes and saffron; digest again four days, and when the fees have subsided pour off the clear liquor.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, aperient, stomachic; in spasmodic pains of the stomach, &c. ʒ ss ad ʒ iss, bis terve die.

TINCTŪRA ALŌES COMPOSITA. (*Aloes spicatæ extr. contriti, croci stigmatum, sing. ʒ iij, tincturæ myrrhæ ʒ ij.* Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, aperient, stomachic, emmenagogue, ʒ ss ad ʒ iss, bis terve die.

TINCTŪRA ANGUSTŪRÆ. *D.* (*Cuspariæ cort. contusi ʒ ij, spir. ten. ʒ ij.* Digest for seven days, then strain.) Tonic, stomachic, ʒ j ad ʒ iij, or more.

TINCTŪRA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. (*Assafœtidæ ʒ iv, spir. rect. ʒ ij.* Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, ʒ ss ad ʒ iss, or more.

TINCTŪRA AURANTI. *L. D.* (*Aurantii cort. rec. ʒ iij, spir. ten. ʒ ij.* Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Tonic, ʒ ij ad ʒ iij, or more. It is an agreeable light bitter, flavoured with the essential oil of the orange peel.

TINCTŪRA BENZŒES COMPOSITA. (*Benzöini ʒ iij, styracis bals. colati ʒ ij, bals. Tolutani ʒ j, aloes spicatæ extr. ʒ ss, spir. rect. ʒ ij.* Digest for fourteen days and strain.) Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic, stomachic, ʒ ss ad ʒ j, or more, bis terve die. Also externally to languid ulcers, and as a covering to the aperture made in the skin in certain compound fractures. As a general application to fresh wounds, it is certainly improper, from its stimulating qualities.

TINCTŪRA CALUMBÆ. (*Calumbæ rad. concisæ ʒ ijss, spir. ten. ʒ ij.* Digest for fourteen days, and strain.)

Tonic, stomachic; in bilious vomitings and purgings, &c. ʒj ad ʒiij.

TINCTŪRA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. *L. D.* (*Camphoræ ʒij, opii duri contriti, acidi benzoici, sing. ʒj, spir. ten. ℥ij.* Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Anodyne, diaphoretic; against tickling coughs, &c. ʒss ad ʒij, or more. Taken by an adult, to the amount of ʒiij, on going to bed, with the use of the inhaler afterwards, it constitutes the speedy and efficacious remedy of Dr. Mudge, for a recent catarrhus cough. Half an ounce contains near a grain of opium.

TINCTŪRA CAPSICI. *L.* (*Capsici luc. ʒj, spir. ten. ℥ij.* Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, aromatic; in atonic gout, &c. ʒj ad ʒiij, or more.

TINCTŪRA CARDAMOMI. (*Cardam. sem. contusorum ʒiij, spir. ten. ℥ij.* Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, carminative, ʒj ad ʒiij. It is not unfrequently employed as a corrector to medicines of the cold aperient class.

TINCTŪRA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. *L. D.* (*Cardam. sem. curui sem. coccorum, sing. contritorum ʒij, annucomi cort. contusi ʒss, uvarum passurum, demptis cinis, ʒiv, spir. ten. ℥ij.* Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, stomachic, ʒj ad ʒij.

TINCTŪRA CASCARILLÆ. *L. D.* (*Cascarillæ cort. contriti ʒiv, spir. ten. ℥ij.* Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, tonic; in laxity and debility of the stomach and bowels, &c. ʒj ad ʒss, ter quatuor die.

TINCTŪRA CASTORÆI. (*Castorei contriti ʒij, spir. rect. ℥ij.* Digest for seven days, and strain.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, ʒj ad ʒij, or more.

TINCTŪRA CASTORÆI COMPOSITA. *E.* (*Castorei ʒij, assafoetidæ gummi-resinæ ʒss, spir. ammoniac, ℥ij.* Digest for seven days, and strain through pa-

per.) Stimulant, antispasmodic; in hysterical complaints, &c. \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j, or more.

TINCTŪRA CATĒCHU. (*Catechu extr. \mathfrak{z} iij, cinnamom. cort. contusi \mathfrak{z} ij, spir. ten. \mathfrak{lb} ij.* Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.) Astringent; in diarrhœas, uterine fluors, &c. \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} iij.

TINCTŪRA CINCHŌNÆ. (*Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cort. contriti \mathfrak{z} vij, spir. ten. \mathfrak{lb} ij.* Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.) Tonic, stomachic, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} iij, or more.

TINCTŪRA CINCHŌNÆ AMMONIĀTA. *L.* (*Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cort. contriti \mathfrak{z} iv, spiritus ammoniaci aromatici \mathfrak{lb} ij.* Digest for ten days, and strain.) Stimulant, tonic, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} ij.

TINCTŪRA CINCHŌNÆ COMPOSĪTA. *L. D.* (*Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cort. contriti \mathfrak{z} ij, aurantii cort. cxi \mathfrak{z} iss, serpentariæ rad. contusæ \mathfrak{z} iij, croci stigmati \mathfrak{z} j, coccorum contritorum \mathfrak{v} ij, spir. ten. \mathfrak{z} xx.* Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, tonic, stomachic, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} iij.

TINCTŪRA CINNAMŌMI. (*Cinnamomi cort. contriti \mathfrak{z} iij, spir. ten. \mathfrak{lb} ij.* Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, astringent, stomachic, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} iij.

TINCTŪRA CINNAMŌMI COMPOSĪTA. (*Cinnam. cort. contriti \mathfrak{z} ij, cardamomi sem. contusorum \mathfrak{z} iij, pipere longi fructus contriti, zingiberis rad. concisæ, sinapis \mathfrak{z} ij, spir. ten. \mathfrak{lb} ij.* Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, carminative, stomachic, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} iij, or more.

TINCTŪRA CONĪI MACULĀTI. *E.* (*Conii fol. siccatorum \mathfrak{z} ij, cardamomi sem. contus. \mathfrak{z} ss, spiritus terebinth. uioris, p. \mathfrak{lb} j.* Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.) Narcotic, resolvent, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ij, or more.

TINCTŪRA CROCI SATIVI. *E. D.* (*Croci stigmati concisorum \mathfrak{z} j, spir. ten. p. \mathfrak{z} xv.* Digest for sev

days, and filter through paper.) Cordial, diaphoretic, 3 ss ad 3 ij, or more.

TINCTŪRA DIGITĀLIS. (*Digitalis fol. exsic.* 3 iv, spir. ten. ℥ ij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.) Dose, ℥v cautiously increased to ℥xx, or more, bis terve die. For its virtues and use, see *Digitalis folia*.

TINCTŪRA FERRI AMMONIĀTI. L. (*Ferri ammoniati* 3 iv, spir. ten. ℥ j. Macerate, and strain.) Astringent, tonic, aperient, ℥xx ad 3 j, bis terve die. Also externally to scirrhus tumours, a linnen rag being kept moist with it, and constantly applied.

TINCTŪRA FERRI MURIĀTIS. (*Ferri carbonatis* ℥ ss, *acidi muriatici* ℥ j, spir. rect. ℥ ij. Pour the acid on the carbonate of iron in a glass vessel, and shake it frequently for three days. Set it by that the feces, if there be any, may subside; then pour off the solution, and add the spirit.) Astringent, tonic, ℥x ad ℥xx, or more, bis terve die. In cases of dysury depending on spasm attended with stricture of the urethra, this, which of all the preparations of iron is the most astringent, Mr. Cline recommends to be given, every fifteen minutes, in the quantity of ℥v or ℥viij, till nausea and symptoms of relaxation take place. Also externally to scirrhus tumours, and to destroy venereal warts.

TINCTŪRA GALBĀNI. D. (*Galbani in frusta parva concisi* 3 ij, spiritus tenuioris ℥ ij. Digest with a gentle heat for seven days, and strain.) Stimulant, antispasmodic; in hysteria, flatulencies, and the astmatic complaints of old people, 3 j ad 3 ij.

TINCTŪRA GALLĀRUM. D. (*Gallarum tritarum* 3 iv, spir. ten. ℥ ij. Digest for seven days, then strain.) Astringent, 3 j ad 3 ij, or more. Also externally against the piles, &c. diluted with three or four times its quantity of cold water.

TINCTŪRA GENTIĀNÆ COMPOSITA. *L. E.* (*Gentianæ rad. concisæ* $\tilde{3}$ ij, *aurantii cort. exsic.* $\tilde{3}$ j, *cardamomi sem. contusorum* $\tilde{3}$ ss, *spir. ten.* \mathfrak{H} ij. Maccrate for fourteen days, and strain.) Tonic, stomachic, $\tilde{3}$ j ad $\tilde{3}$ iij.

TINCTŪRA GUĀIĀCI. (*Guaiaci gummi-resinæ contritæ* \mathfrak{H} ss, *spir. rect.* \mathfrak{H} ij. Maccrate for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, laxative, $\tilde{3}$ j ad $\tilde{3}$ ij.

TINCTŪRA GUĀIĀCI AMMONIĀTA. (*Guaiaci gummi-res. contritæ* $\tilde{3}$ iv, *spir. ammoniæ aromatici* \mathfrak{H} iss. Maccrate for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic; against chronic rheumatism, wandering gout, &c. $\tilde{3}$ j ad $\tilde{3}$ iij, or more, bis die.

TINCTŪRA HELLEBŒRI NIGRI. (*Hellebori nigri rad. concisæ* $\tilde{3}$ iv, *spir. ten.* \mathfrak{H} ij. Maccrate for fourteen days, and strain.) Alterative, attenuant, and in plethoric habits emmenagogue, $\tilde{3}$ ss ad $\tilde{3}$ iss, bis die.

TINCTŪRA HUMŪLI. *L. E.* (*Humuli strobilorum* $\tilde{3}$ v, *spir. ten.* \mathfrak{H} ij. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Tonic, aromatic, $\tilde{3}$ j ad $\tilde{3}$ ij.

TINCTŪRA HYOSCYĀMI. (*Hyoscyami fol. exsic.* $\tilde{3}$ iv, *spir. ten.* \mathfrak{H} ij. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Anodyne, narcotic, \mathfrak{M} x ad $\tilde{3}$ j, or more. It may often be advantageously substituted for tincture of opium, when this occasions obstinate costiveness, or fails in producing its usual soporific effects.

TINCTŪRA JALĀPÆ. (*Jalapæ rad. contritæ* $\tilde{3}$ viij, *spir. ten.* \mathfrak{H} ij. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Cathartic, $\tilde{3}$ j ad $\tilde{3}$ ij.

TINCTŪRA KĪNO. (*Kino contriti* $\tilde{3}$ iij, *spir. ten.* \mathfrak{H} ij. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Astringent; in diarrhoeas, lientery, &c. $\tilde{3}$ j ad $\tilde{3}$ iij.

TINCTŪRA LYTŢÆ. (*Lyttarum contusarum* $\tilde{3}$ iij, *spir. ten.* \mathfrak{H} ij. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.)

Aerid, stimulant, diuretic ; in gleets, seminal weaknesses, leucorrhœa, &c. \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j, or more, bis terve die. Also externally to sinuses and fistulous openings, in the way of injection, diluted with water, in the proportion of three or four dr. to $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTŪRA MOSCHI. D. (*Moschi contriti* \mathfrak{z} ij, *spir. rect.* $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{j}$. Digest for seven days, and strain.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, \mathfrak{z} ij ad \mathfrak{z} iij, or more.

TINCTŪRA MYRRHÆ. (*Myrrhæ contusæ* \mathfrak{z} iv, *spiritus rectificati* $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{ij}$, *aquæ* $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{j}$. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, attenuant, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ij, or more. In gargles detergent, \mathfrak{z} j in $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{j}$. Also externally for cleansing foul ulcers, and promoting the exfoliation of carious bones.

TINCTŪRA OPĪI. (*Opīi duri contriti* \mathfrak{z} ijss, *spir. ten.* $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{ij}$. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Anodyne, hypnotic, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ ad $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xx}$, or more. Twelve minims, or twenty-five drops, are about equal to gr. j of opium. Externally anodyne, antispasmodic. Tincture of opium \mathfrak{z} j, olive-oil \mathfrak{z} ss, yolk of egg q. s.—a fourth part to be rubbed into the thighs, bis, ter, quaterve die, in convulsive or spasmodic affections.

TINCTŪRA OPĪI AMMONIATA. E. (*Acidi benzoici, croci stig. concisorum*, sing. \mathfrak{z} iij. *opīi* \mathfrak{z} ij, *olei anisi*, p. \mathfrak{z} ss, *spir. ammoniæ*, p. \mathfrak{z} xvj. Digest for seven days, in a close vessel, and strain through paper.) Anodyne, diaphoretic ; in spasmodic diseases, as chincough, &c. \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j, or more. This preparation which is meant to answer the same purposes as the *Tinct. amphoræ comp.* of the London college, has, besides other differences, a quadruple proportion of opium. One dr. contains about gr. j of opium.

TINCTŪRA QUASSIÆ EXCELSÆ. E. D. (*Quassiæ gnirasi* \mathfrak{z} j, *spir. ten.* p. $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{ij}$ ss. Digest for seven days, and strain.) Tonic, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ij, or more.

TINCTŪRA RHĒI. (*Rhei rad. concisæ* \mathfrak{z} ij. *carda-*

momī sem. contusorum ʒ ss, *crocī stig.* ʒ ij, *spir. ten.* ℥ ij. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Purgative, stomachic, ʒ ss ad ʒ iss. Aperient, stomachic, ʒ ij ad ʒ ss.

TINCTŪRA RHĒI COMPOSITA. *L.* (*Rhei rad. concisæ* ʒ ij, *glycyrrh. rad. contusæ* ʒ ss, *zingib. rad. concisæ*, *crocī stig. sing.* ʒ ij, *aquæ* ʒ xij, *spir. ten.* ℥ ij. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Purgative, stomachic, ʒ ss ad ʒ iss.

TINCTŪRA RHĒI ET ALŌËS. *E.* (*Rhei rad. concisæ* ʒ x, *alocs spicatæ extr. triti* ʒ vj, *cardamomi sem. contusorum* ʒ ss, *spir. ten. p.* ℥ ijss. Digest for seven days, and strain through paper.) Purgative, stomachic, ʒ ss ad ʒ j.

TINCTŪRA RHĒI ET GENTIĀNÆ. *E.* (*Rhei rad. concisæ* ʒ ij, *gentianæ rad. concisæ* ʒ ss, *spir. ten. p.* ℥ ijss. Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.) Tonic, stomachic, aperient, ʒ j ad ʒ iij, bis terve die. Purgative, stomachic, ʒ ss ad ʒ iss.

TINCTŪRA SAPŌNIS ET OPĪI, VULGO, LINIMENTUM ANODŸNUM. *E.* (*Saponis duri rasi* ʒ iv, *camphoræ* ʒ ij, *opii* ʒ j, *olci rorismarini, p.* ʒ ss, *spir. rect. p.* ℥ ij. Digest the opium and soap in the spirit for three days; then to the strained liquor add the camphor and oil, diligently shaking the vessel.) Externally anodyne; to strained limbs, &c. One oz. contains ʒ j of opium. This tincture, without the opium, forms the soap liniment of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

TINCTŪRA SCILLÆ. (*Scillæ rad. recens exsic.* ʒ iv, *spir. ten.* ℥ ij. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Expecto- rant, diuretic, attenuant, ℥ xv ad ʒ ss, or more.

TINCTŪRA SENNÆ. (*Sennæ fol.* ʒ iij, *carui. sem. contusorum* ʒ iij, *cardamomi sem. cont.* ʒ j, *uvæ passarum, demptis acinis*, ʒ iv, *spir. ten.* ℥ ij. Digest

for fourteen days, and strain.) Carminative, cathartic, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j, or more.

TINCTŪRA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. *E.* (*Sennæ fol.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *jalapæ rad. contusæ* \mathfrak{z} j, *coriandri sem. contusorum* \mathfrak{z} ss, *spir. ten. p.* \mathfrak{h} ijss. Digest for seven days; and to the tincture filtrated through paper, add *Sacch. purif.* \mathfrak{z} iv.) Purgative, \mathfrak{z} vj ad \mathfrak{z} iss.

TINCTŪRA SERPENTARIÆ. (*Serpentariæ rad.* \mathfrak{z} ij, *spir. ten.* \mathfrak{h} ij. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic; in periodic head-achs, &c. \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ij, or more.

TINCTŪRA TOLUIFÈRÆ BALSAMI: olim, TINCTURA TOLUTANA. *E. D.* (*Bals. Tolutani* \mathfrak{z} iss, *spir. rect. p.* \mathfrak{h} j. Digest until the balsam be dissolved, and filter through paper.) Stimulant, corroborant, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ij.

TINCTŪRA VALERIANÆ. *L. D.* (*Valerianæ rad.* \mathfrak{z} iv, *spir. ten.* \mathfrak{h} ij. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Antispasmodic; against nervous languors, &c. \mathfrak{z} ij ad \mathfrak{z} ss.

TINCTŪRA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. *L. D.* (*Valerianæ rad.* \mathfrak{z} iv, *spir. ammoniæ aromatici* \mathfrak{h} ij. Digest for fourteen days, and strain.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ij.

TINCTŪRA VERATRI ALBI. *E.* (*Veratri rad. contusæ* \mathfrak{z} viij, *spir. ten. p.* \mathfrak{h} ijss. Digest seven days, and filter through paper.) Stimulant, alterative, deobstruent; in cutaneous diseases, epilepsy, &c. \mathfrak{m} x ad \mathfrak{m} xl, in valerian tea, bis terve die. Emetic, cathartic; in mania, &c. \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ij. As this is a medicine of great activity, it is prudent, when given as an alterative, to begin with small doses, and to increase them gradually according to their effects. Some suppose it to constitute a part of Maredant's drops.

TINCTŪRA ZINGIBERIS. *L. D.* (*Zingiberis rad. concisæ* \mathfrak{z} ij, *spir. ten.* \mathfrak{h} ij. Digest for fourteen days,

and strain.) Stimulant, carminative, stomachic, 3j ad 3iij.

TORMENTILLÆ RADIX. Septfoil root. Strongly astringent, slightly aromatic, ʒj ad ʒij, or ʒ iss ad ʒ iij of a decoction, made by boiling ʒ iss in water ʒ iij to ʒ ij.

TOXICODENDRI FOLIA. Poison oak or sumach leaves. *L. E.* Acrid, stimulant, astringent, aperient; in paralytic and herpetic disorders, &c. gr. j ad gr. x, of the dried leaves, ter die.

TRAGACANTHA, (æ, f.) Demulcent. This is much more mucilaginous than acacia, ʒ ij of which scarcely give an equal consistence to ʒss of water as ʒj of tragacanth. See *Pulv. & Mucil. astrag. tragacanthæ.*

TRŒCHISI CARBONĀTIS CALCIS. *E.* (*Cretæ præp. ʒ iv, acaciæ gummi ʒ j, myristicæ nucleor. ʒ j, sacch. purif. ʒ vj.* Reduce them to a powder, and form them with water into a mass for making troches.) Antacid; against cardialgy, &c. 3j ad 3ij.

TRŒCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ. *E. D.* (*Extracti glycyrrh. acaciæ gummi, utriusque partem unam, sacch. purif. partes duas.* Dissolve them in warm water, and strain; then evaporate the solution over a gentle fire, till it be of a proper consistence for being formed into troches.) Demulcent; against tickling coughs, 3j ad 3ij.

TRŒCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM OPIO. *E. D.* (*Opii 3ij, tinct. toluiferæ balsami, p. ʒ ss, syrupi, p. ʒ viij, extr. glycyrrhizæ, aquâ calidâ molli, acaciæ gummi in pulverem triti, utriusque ʒ v.* Rub the opium with the tincture until it be dissolved, then add by degrees the syrup and extract of liquorice; whilst beating them diligently, gradually sprinkle the acacia powdered, and exsiccate so as to form troches, each weighing gr. x.) Pectoral, anodyne; for tickling coughs, &c.

j, ij, or more. One dr. contains nearly gr. j of opium.

TRŌCHISCI GUMMŌSI. *E.* (*Araciæ gummi partes quatuor, amyli partem unam, sacch. purif. partes duodecim.* Powder them, and make them into a proper mass with rose-water, so as to form troches.) Demulcent; for tickling coughs 3j ad 3ij.

TRŌCHISCI NITRĀTIS POTASSÆ. *E.* (*Potassæ nitratis partem unam, sacch. purif. partes tres.* Rub them to a powder, and form them with mucilage of tragacanth into a mass to be divided into troches.) Cooling, diuretic; in inflammatory sore throats where viscosity prevails, &c. 3j ad 3ij. With a view of obviating uneasiness at stomach, plentiful dilution should be enjoined.

TUSSILĀGO, (gīnis, f.) Coltsfoot. Substringent, expectorant, demulcent; in coughs, scrofula, &c. expressed juice 3ij ad 3iv, daily. Also in decoction and infusion. What is sold under the name of *British herb-tobacco* consists principally of the leaves of this plant, joined with eye-bright, &c.

ULMI CORTEX. Elm bark. Mucilaginous, astringent, 3j ad 3j. See *Decoct.*

UNGUENTUM ACĪDI NITRŌSI. *E. D.* (*Adipis præparatæ 3vj, acidi nitrici, p. 3vj.* Mix the acid gradually with the lard melted, and diligently beat them together, while cooling.) Detergent; against herpetic and other cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM CARBONĀTIS PLUMBI. *E. D.* (*Unguenti simplicis partes quinque, plumbi carbonatis partem unam.*) Cooling, desiccative; against excoriations, and other similar frettings of the skin.

UNGUENTUM CETACÆI. *L. D.* (*Cetacei 3vj, ceræ albæ 3ij, olivæ ol. 3ij.* Melt them over a slow fire, stirring them constantly until they become cold.) Emollient; against excoriations, cracks, &c.

UNGUENTUM ELĒMI COMPOSITUM. *L. D.* (*Elemi*

℥j, *terebinthinæ vulg.* ℥x, *sevi præp.* ℥ij, *olivæ ol.* ℥ij. Melt the elemi with the suet; then remove it from the fire, and immediately mix in the turpentine and oil; and strain through a linen cloth.) Digestive, cleansing; to foul ulcers.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGÿRI FORTIUS. (*Hydrarg. purif.* ℥ij, *adipis præp.* ℥xxij, *sevi præp.* ℥j. First rub the mercury with the suet and a little of the lard, until the globules disappear, then add the remainder of the lard, and mix.) Alterative, ℥j ad ℥j, rubbed (before the fire) into the legs, or inside of the thighs, every night, or oftener. Also discutient.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGÿRI MITIUS. (*Ung. hydrarg. fort.* ℥j, *adipis præp.* ℥ij. Mix.) Discutient, resolvent; against pediculi, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGÿRI NITRĀTIS. (*Hydrarg. purif.* ℥j, *acidi nitrici* ℥xj, *adipis præp.* ℥vj, *olivæ ol.* ℥iv. First dissolve the mercury in the acid; and while the liquor remains hot, mix it with the lard and oil melted together.) Stimulant, detergent; in herpes, tinea capitis, &c. Weakened with an additional portion of lard and oil, and applied by means of a camel's hair pencil, every night, it is useful in psorophthalmia, or inflammation and ulceration of the eye-lids.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGÿRI NITRĀTIS MITIUS. E. (This is made in the same manner as the preceding with three times the quantity of oil and lard.)

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGÿRI NITRICO-OXYDI. (*Hydrarg. nitrico-oxydi* ℥j, *cerae albæ* ℥ij, *adipis præp.* ℥vj. To the wax and lard melted together, add the nitric-oxyd of mercury reduced to very fine powder and mix.) Stimulant, detergent; to indolent, ill conditioned sores, psora, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGÿRI PRÆCIPITĀTI ALBI. L. D. (*Hydrarg. præcip. alb.* ℥j, *adipis præp.* ℥iss. Having melted the lard over a slow fire, add the whit

precipitated mercury, and mix.) Detergent; against cutaneous foulnesses, scabby eruptions about the head, &c.

UNGUENTUM LYTTE. *L. E.* (*Lyttæ in pulverem subtilissimum contritæ ʒ ij aquæ distillatæ ℥ ss, cerati resinæ ʒ viij.* Boil the water with the blistering flies to half its quantity; with the strained liquor mix the cerate, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.) To keep blisters open. It is supposed to occasion less pain, and yet to answer its purpose with nearly the same effect as *ceratum lyttæ*. A good stimulating liniment is composed, by melting one part of this with half a part of camphor in powder, and three parts of turpentine.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYGRARGYRI CINEREI. *E.* (*Hydrarg. oxydi cinerci partem unam, adipis præp. partes tres.* Mix.) Alterative, ʒ ss ad ʒ j, used after the manner of *Ung. hydrarg. fort.*

UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI: *olim, UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ. E. D.* (*Linimenti simpl. partes quinque, oxidi zinci impuri præp. partem unam.*) Astringent; applied to sore eyelids, it serves to keep them from being glued together during sleep.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. (*Picis liquidæ, sevi præp. sing. ℥ j.* Melt them together, and strain through a linen cloth.) Detergent; against cutaneous foulnesses, scabby crusts, tinea, &c.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. *D.* (*Adipis præp. ℥ j, piperis nigri in pulverem triti ʒ iv.* Mix.) Stimulant; against ringworm of the scalp in the dry, inirritative state, &c.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ NIGRÆ. *L.* (*Resinæ nigræ, ceræ flavæ, resinæ flavæ, sing. ʒ ix, olivæ olei ℥ j.* Melt them together, and strain through a linen cloth.) Stimulant, digestive; to purple glassy ulcers in which an extraordinary degree of irritability exists, &c.

UNGUENTUM SAMBŪCI. *L. D.* (*Sambuci florum, adipis præp. sing. ℥ij.* Boil the flowers in the lard, until they become crisp; then strain through a linen cloth.) Cooling, emollient.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. *E.* (*Olivæ ol. partes quinque, ceræ albæ partes duas.*) Emollient; against excoriations, cracks, &c.

UNGUENTUM SUB-ACETĀTIS CUPRI: *olim, UNGUENTUM ÆRUGĪNIS. E. D.* (*Cerati resinæ partes quindecim, æruginis in pulverem subtilissimum contritæ partem unam.*) For cleansing sores and keeping down fungous flesh. Also against serofulous ophthalmies where the palpebræ are principally affected, weakened by the addition of some simple ointment or hog's lard.

UNGUENTUM SULPHŪRIS. (*Sulphuris sublimati ℥ij, adipis præp. ℥ss. Mix.*) Antipsoric, ℥ij ad ℥ij, every night.

UNGUENTUM SULPHŪRIS COMPOSITUM. *L.* (*Sulph. sublimati ℥ss, veratri rad. contritæ ℥ij, potassæ nitratiss 3j, saponis mollis ℥ss, adipis præp. ℥iss. Mix.*) Antipsoric. This active ointment is a more efficacious remedy for the itch, than the preceding; it is, however, too irritating and powerful for some delicate persons, and especially for children.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. *L. D.* (*Veratri rad. contritæ ℥ij, adipis præp. ℥viij, olei limonis ℥xx. Mix.*) Antipsoric; against psora and pruritus, every night, the parts affected being covered with flannel.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. (*Zinci oxydi ℥j, adipis præp. ℥vj. Mix.*) Astringent. It is useful in affections of the eyes or eyelids, where the redness arises from relaxation rather than from active inflammation.

UVÆ (ārūm, f.) PASSÆ. Raisins. Demulcent.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. Bear's wortleberry leaves. Astringent; in phthisis, calculous and nephritic com-

plaints, in that state of gonorrhœa where the irritability of the bladder is greatly excited, and the urine is loaded with viscid matter, &c. \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ij, or more, in infusion or decoction \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} iss, ter quat rve die.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. Wild valerian root. Antispasmodic; in epileptic, hysteric, and other spasmodic complaints, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j, or more, bis terve die. See *Extr. Infus. & Tinct.* By giving \mathfrak{z} ss, twice a day, the cure of a case of catalepsy has been effected, after smaller doses had been tried in vain.

VERATRI RADIX. White hellebore root. Sternutatory. Internally, see *Tinct. & Vin.* Externally, see *Decoct. & Ung.*

VĪNUM, (i, n.) Spanish white wine, called Sherry.

VĪNUM ALŌĒS. (*Aloes spicatæ extr. \mathfrak{z} viij, canellæ cort. \mathfrak{z} ij, vini \mathfrak{t} vj, spir. ten. \mathfrak{t} ij.* Rub the aloes into powder with white sand, freed from impurities; rub the canella bark also into powder; and, after having mixed them together, pour on the wine and spirit. Macerate for fourteen days, shaking the mixture frequently, and strain.) Purgative, stomachic; in phlegmatic, paralytic, and apoplectic cases, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} iss. Aperient, stomachic, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} iij, bis terve die. A dessert or large spoonful, taken repeatedly, about noon and at bed-time, with \mathfrak{z} j of compound spirit of lavender, is said to have been often beneficial in dyspepsy and cephalalgia.

VĪNUM FERRI. *L. D.* (*Ferri ramentorum \mathfrak{z} ij, vini \mathfrak{t} ij.* Mix and set them by for a month, now and then shaking the vessel; then filter through paper.) Astringent, tonic, deobstruent; in relaxed solids, \mathfrak{z} ij ad \mathfrak{z} vj, bis terve die.

VĪNUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. *E.* (*Gentianæ rad. \mathfrak{z} ss, cinchonæ lancifoliæ cort. \mathfrak{z} j, aurantii cort. siccati \mathfrak{z} ij, canellæ cort. \mathfrak{z} j, spir. ten. \mathfrak{p} . \mathfrak{z} iv, vini, \mathfrak{p} . \mathfrak{t} ijss.* First pour the spirit on the root and barks

cut and bruised, and after twenty-four hours add the wine; then macerate for seven days, and strain.) Tonic, stomachic, \mathfrak{z} ij ad \mathfrak{z} vj.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. (*Ipecacuanhæ rad. contusæ* \mathfrak{z} ij, *vini* \mathfrak{lb} ij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.) Emetic, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j. Febrifuge, diaphoretic; in active uterine hæmorrhages, coughs, hæmoptysis, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. \mathfrak{m} xv ad \mathfrak{m} xl, or more.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ TABÆCI. E. (*Tabaci folior.* \mathfrak{z} j, *vini*, p. \mathfrak{lb} j. Macerate for seven days, and filter through paper.) Narcotic, diuretic, expectorant; in dropsy, dysury, &c. \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j, or more, two hours before dinner, and at bed-time, the dose being a quarter less in the forenoon than in the evening.

VINUM OPII. L. E. (*Extracti opii* \mathfrak{z} j, *cinnamomi cort. contusi*, *caryophyllorum contusorum*, sing. \mathfrak{z} j, *vini* \mathfrak{lb} j. Macerate for eight days, and strain.) Anodyne, narcotic, \mathfrak{m} x ad \mathfrak{z} ss, or more. Against chronic and strumous ophthalmies, gr. j, ij, or iij, dropped into the eye, or smeared on the ciliæ by means of a camel's hair pencil, bis terve die. One dr. contains nearly gr. iv of extract of opium.

VINUM RHÆI. E. (*Rhei rad. concisæ* \mathfrak{z} ij, *cauellæ cort. contusi* \mathfrak{z} j, *spir. ten.* p. \mathfrak{z} ij, *vini*, p. \mathfrak{z} xv. Macerate for seven days, and filter through paper.) Purgative, stomachic; in colics arising from acid viscid phlegm, and diarrhœas from similar causes, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} iss, or more.

VINUM VERATRI. L. (*Veratri rad. concisæ* \mathfrak{z} viij, *vini* \mathfrak{lb} ijss. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.) For its virtues and dose, see *Tinct.*

VIOLÆ FLORES. Sweet violets. E. D. See *Syr.*

VIRGÆ AURÆÆ FLORES, FOLIA. Golden-rod. D. Tonic, astringent, \mathfrak{z} ss ad \mathfrak{z} j.

WINTERÆ AROMATICÆ CORTEX. Winter's bark. E. Stimulant, aromatic, stomachic, gr. x ad \mathfrak{z} j.

This has been reckoned the same with canella bark ; but there is an obvious difference between them, both in appearance and quality. Winter's bark tastes much warmer and more pungent.

ZEDOARIA, (æ, f.) *radix*. Zedoary. *D.* Stimulant, aromatic, stomachic ; in hysteric and flatulent colics, &c. $\mathfrak{D}j$ ad $\mathfrak{Z}j$, in infusion $\mathfrak{Z}j$ ad \mathfrak{Z} iss, or more, bis terve die.

ZINCI OXYDUM, (i, n.) (*Olim, Zincum calcinatum.*) Astringent, antispasmodic ; in chorea, epileptic and other spasmodic complaints, gr. iij ad gr. x, or more, so as to excite slight nausea, ter die. Externally, see *Ung.*

ZINCI SULPHAS, (ātis, m. f. & n.) (*Olim, Zincum vitriolatum.*) Astringent, antispasmodic, gr. j ad gr. v, bis terve die. Emetic, gr. x ad \mathfrak{Z} ss. Externally cooling, astringent, against scrofulous ulcers, \mathfrak{Z} ss ad $\mathfrak{Z}j$, or more, to water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, in collyriums, injections, &c. gr. v—xv, distilled water \mathfrak{Z} iv. See *Solutio sulphatis zinci*.

ZINGIBERIS RADIX. Ginger root. Stimulant, carminative, stomachic ; in flatulent colics, &c. gr. v ad $\mathfrak{D}j$, in infusion $\mathfrak{D}j$ ad $\mathfrak{D}ij$. See *Syr. & Tinct.*

ZINGIBERIS RADIX CONDITA. Candied ginger. *D.* Virtues as the preceding.



ENGLISH INDEX

OF

THE SIMPLES*.



	Page.		Page.
Agaric - -	14	Balm of Gilead -	8
Agrimony - -	6	Balsam of Peru -	13
Alkanet - -	8	——— of Tolu -	13
Allspice - -	63	Barbadoes tar -	61
Almond, bitter -	8	Bark, Angustura -	24
———, sweet -	8	———, Peruvian -	20
Aloes, Barbadoes -	7	———, red -	20
———, socotorine -	6	———, Winter's -	102
Alum - -	7	———, yellow -	19
Amber - -	80	Barley, pearl -	37
Ammoniac, gum -	7	Bay - -	44
Anised - -	9	Bear's-foot -	37
Antimony - -	9	Bear's-whortle berry -	98
Apple, bitter -	20	Benjamin - -	14
Arabic, gum -	1	Bittersweet - -	28
Arsenic - -	12	Blessed thistle -	17
Asarabacca - -	13	Brooklime - -	14
Avens, common -	36	Broom - -	76
Balaustine flowers -	36	Buckbean - -	53
Balm - -	53	Buckthorn - -	70

* The articles known only by the official terms are here omitted.

	Page.		Page.
Bugloss, dyer's	8	Deadly nightshade	14
Burdock	11	Dill	8
Burgundy-pitch	64	Dog-rose	70
Cabbage-trec	36	Dragon's-blood	66
Cajeput	14	Dyer's bugloss	8
Calamine	15	——— lichen	51
Camphor	15	Egg	60
Capsicum	15	Elder	71
Caraway	16	Elecampane	31
Cardamom	16	Elm-bark	97
Carrot	24	Eringo	31
———, wild	24	Fennel, sweet	35
Castor oil	58	Fern, male	35
———, Russian	16	Fig	16
Cayenne pepper	15	Fig-wort, great	72
Centaury	17	Flag, sweet-scented	14
Cerusse	64	Flax, common	45
Chalk	23	———, purging	47
Chamomile	9	Flour	34
Charcoal	15	Fly, blistering	51
Chian turpentine	86	Foxglove	28
Cinnamon	20	Frankincense	1
Cloves	16	Galls	35
Clove gilly-flower	27	Gamboge	15
Cochineal	20	Garlick	6
Colombo	15	Gentian, common	36
Coloquintida	20	Germander	19
Colt's-foot	97	Ginger	103
Coriander	23	Golden-rod	102
Cowhage	28	Guinea-pepper	15
Cuckow-flower	16	Gum Arabic	1
Cuckow-pint	11	Hartshorn	23
Cucumber, wild	28	Hedge-hyssop	36
Cummin	23	Hellebore, black	37
Dandelion	86	———, stinking	37

	Page		Page
Hellebore, white	101	Logwood	37
Hemlock	22	Loose-strife	51
Henbane	40	Mace	51
Herb-benet	36	Madder	70
Hips	70	Mahogany-tree	82
Hog's lard	6	Male fern	35
Honey	52	Mallow, common	52
Hops	37	Manganese	52
Horehound	52	Marjoram, sweet	60
Horse-chesnut	6	—————, wild	60
Horseradish	12	Marshmallow	7
Hyssop	40	Marsh trefoil	53
Indian pink	76	Mastich, gum	52
Iron filings	35	—————, herb	52
—, rust of	80	Meadow-saffron	20
—, scales of	60	Meadow-sorrel	2
Isinglass	40	Melampodium	37
Jalap	44	Mercury	40
Jamaica pepper	63	Monk's-hood	6
Japan-earth	17	Mulberries	55
Juniper	44	Musk	55
Ladies smock	15	Mustard	73
Larch pine	86	Mutton-suet	73
Lavender	45	Myrrh	56
Leech	37	Nightshade, deadly	14
Leek	64	—————, woody	28
Lemons	45	Nitre	65
Leopard's-bane	12	Nutmegs	56
Lettuce, garden	44	Oak-bark	69
—————, wild	44	Oats	13
Lime	15	Olive-oil	50
Linseed	45	Orange, Seville	13
Liquorice	36	Onion	17
Litharge	64	Orchill	51
Liverwort, Iceland	45	Orris, Florentine	44

	Page		Page
Oyster-shells	- 87	Scales of iron	- 60
Palm-tree	- 20	Scammony	- 7
Parsley	- 9	Scurvy-grass	- 20
Parsnep, water	- 73	Seaholly	- 3
Pellitory of Spain	69	Sea-wormwood	-
Pennyroyal	- 66	Sea-wrack	- 3
Pepper, black	- 63	Septfoil	- 9
-----, Guinea	- 15	Seville orange	- 1
-----, long	- 63	Snakeroot	- 7
Peppermint	- 53	Snakeweed	- 1
Pink, Indian	- 76	Soap, hard	- 7
Pitch, black	- 70	-----, soft	- 7
-----, dried	- 64	Sorrel, meadow	-
Poison oak	- 96	-----, wood	-
Pomegranate bark	36	Southernwood	-
Ponderous earth	- 14	Spanish fly	- 5
Poppy, red	- 70	Spearmint	- 5
-----, white	- 61	Sponge	- 7
Prunes	- 66	Spurge-olive	- 5
Quicksilver	- 40	Squill	- 7
Quince-seed	- 24	Starch	-
Raisins	- 100	Stavesacre	-
Rattlesnake-root	- 73	Stinking hellebore	-
Rhubarb	- 70	Steel filings	-
Rock-oil	- 61	-----, rust of	34, 1
Rose, damask	- 70	Storax	-
-----, red	- 70	Suet, mutton	-
Rosin, yellow	- 69	Sugar, moist	-
Rosemary	- 70	-----, white	-
Rue	- 71	Sumach	-
Saffron	- 23	Sweet-scented flag	-
-----, meadow	- 20	Tamarind	-
Sage	- 71	Tansy	-
Saunders, red	- 66	Tar	-
Savine	- 71	—, Barbadoes	-

	Page		Page
Tartar, cream of -	66	Wax, yellow -	17
Thornapple -	24	Wheat-flour -	34
Tin-filings -	79	White-lead -	64
Tobacco - -	85	Whortle berry -	100
Turnsole - -	51	Wild carrot -	24
Turpentine, Canadian	86	Wild cucumber -	28
-----, Chian	86	Willow, great round-	
-----, common	87	leaved -	71
-----, Venice	86	-----, crack -	71
Tutty - -	60	Willow-herb -	51
Valerian - -	101	Wine - -	101
Verdigrise - -	6	Winter's-bark -	102
Vinegar - -	2	Wolf's-bane -	6
-----, distilled -	3	Wood-lice -	53
Violet - -	102	Wood-sorrel -	2
Wakerobin - -	11	Wormseed -	13
Water-ress -	73	Wormwood, common	1
Water-dock -	70	----- —, sea	1
Water-parsnep -	73	Yest - -	19
Wax, white -	17	Zedoary - -	103

ERRATA.

Page 1, line 2, *for add, read ad.*

— 2, — 1, *for effect, read affect.*

— 26, — 15, *for COMOPSITUM read COMP*
SITUM.

— 53, — 4, *for m_{xx} read m_x.*

— 65, — 29, *for \tilde{z} v, read \tilde{z} ij.*

TIGHT GUTTERS